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ABSTRACT

The first of a six-volume series in an 18-week intensive language training course prepared by the Defense Language Institute contains classroom materials for 10 units of instruction. The course, consisting of 60 lessons and accompanying tape recordings together with an "Introduction to Thai Script" and a "Glossary," is designed to train native English speakers to level 1 proficiency in speaking, understanding, and reading. Basic structural patterns of Thai are introduced with vocabulary that is generally useful for Americans in Thailand. The lessons are structured around dialogues, grammar review, pronunciation and substitution drills, comprehension exercises, vocabulary lists, and response drills. Lessons 1 through 10 concern: (1) greetings, (2) studying Thai, (3) school, (4) Thailand, (5) the country, (6) some questions, (7) introductions, (8) speaking Thai, (9) reading newspapers, and (10) going to Thailand. (RL)

ED057711

THAI

18-Week Course

VOLUME I

Lessons 1 - 10

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Field Test Edition

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DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

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PREFACE

This is the first 10-lesson volume of the DLI 18-week Short Course in Thai. The course consists of 60 lessons and accompanying tape recordings together with an Introduction to Thai Script and a Glossary.

The texts are designed for classroom use and the approach is audio-lingual. The course objective is to train native English speakers to Level 1 elementary proficiency in speaking, understanding, and reading the language. Basic structural patterns of Thai are introduced along with vocabulary that is generally useful for Americans in Thailand.

In order that the final version of the course may be refined, the Defense Language Institute will greatly appreciate constructive criticisms from users.

All inquiries concerning these materials, including requests for authorization to reproduce, will be addressed to the Director, Defense Language Institute, Washington Navy Yard, Anacostia Annex, Washington, D.C. 20390.

THAI 18-WEEK COURSE

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18 WEEK THAI COURSE

LESSON ONE

DIALOGUE

Formulas of social contact for greetings. There are expressions of greeting in Thai. They are used differently according to situations.

sawàtdii	It is a very common greeting in Thai. It is used similar to "Hello"
khráp	It is a final element to indicate politeness for a male speaker.
A. - sawàtdii khráp	Hello.
B. - sawàtdii khráp	Hello.
khun	You, Mr; Mrs; or miss
sabaaj	to be well, comfortable
dii	good, well
ré -or- rěə	a question word
A. - (khun) sabaaj dii ré khráp	How are you?
khɔ̀ɔpkhun	Thank you.
phǒm	I (for a male speaker)
B. - (phǒm) sabaaj dii khráp khɔ̀ɔpkhun	I am fine thank you.

Another common greeting when seeing someone you know on the street is "paj năj khráp"

paj	to go
năj	where, which
A. - paj năj khráp	Where are you going?
thúrá-or-thurá	errand, business
B. - paj thurá khráp	I'am going on an errand.

There is another expression in greetings when someone has just come back from somewher:- "paj năj maa khráp"

maa	Literally it means to come, but it can be functioned as a helping verb "have" as in "have gone" in English.
A. - paj năj maa khráp	Where have you been?
thîaw	to go out for fun, leisure, pleasure
B. - paj thîaw maa khráp	I went out (for fun).

In Thai, as in English, the personal pronouns he, she, and his, her, change according to the gender of the speakers. In addition to this the final elements indicating politeness have to agree with the gender too. A male speaker uses "khráp" as the final element both in questions and answers, a female speaker uses "khâ" in a statement such as "sawàtdii khâ"; "khá" is used in a question such as "sabaaj dii ré khá"

The learners should bear in mind that the final elements used by men such as "khráp" can be pronounced in various ways from "khráp" "khláp" "kháp" and it is often pronounced as "há". "hâ" and "há" are used respectively instead of "khâ" and "khá" for a female speaker.

"sawàtdii" is a common greeting in Thailand. It is in some respects similar to "Hello, good morning, good afternoon" and so forth, but it is used any time for the first greeting of the day and for leave-talking.

Thai people sometimes smile to each other as a kind of greeting or use other expressions of greetings appropiate to the situations. For examples, when we see someone walking on the street, besides saying "sawŋatdii" we say "paj năj" (where are you going?). Therefore the expressions for greetings vary from time to time. There is no such a word that can be used in the same way as "Hi".

For other situations "sawàtdii" sometimes accompanied by "wâj"; a Thai way of paying courtesy to superiors by placing the hands palm to palm and raising them towards the face bowing the head slightly.

"sabaaj dii ré khráp" corresponds to "How are you?" in English, but it is not used as often as "How are you?" Thai people use "sabaaj dii ré khráp" when they want to ask someone who they have not seen for a while about his health. We do not use "sabaaj dii ré khráp" as a greeting expression.

"ré" is a question word. It has several pronunciation variants, as "lé", "lěə", "rý" and "?ěə". It occurs at the end of a sentence when the speaker wants to ask for verification. We use the question word "ré" when we have some ideas about someting and we want to confirm the information.

In Thai a sentence is not always composed of a subject and a verb; most of the time if two persons are carrying on a conversation, one of them will omit a personal pronoun either "you" or "I" such as in "(khun) sabaaj dii rə́ khráp" the answer is "sabaaj dii khráp" or "phǒm sabaaj dii khráp", especially when the meaning is clear.

"khɔ̀ɔpkhun" means thanks. It is used with a well dressed stranger and with superiors.

DRILL ONE: PRONUNCIATION DRILLS:

MID TONE DRILL:(READ DOWN)

dii	khun dii	khun maa
sabaaj	khun sabaaj	khun paj
sabaaj dii	khun sabaaj dii	

MID WITH HIGH:

dii ré	dii ré khráp
sabaaj ré	sabaaj ré khráp
sabaaj dii ré	sabaaj dii ré khráp
khun sabaaj dii ré	paj ré khráp

khun sabaaj dii ré khráp

khun maa ré khráp

khun paj ré khráp

DRILL TWO: Response Drills.

MODEL: Mary: sawàtdii khâ khun cɔɔn (sawàtdii)
John: sawàtdii khráp khun mɛɛrîi

Mary: Hello, John.
John: Hello, Mary.

Mary: sabaaj dii ré khá khun cɔɔn (sabaaj dii)
John: sabaaj dii khráp khun mɛɛrîi

Mary: paj năj khá khun cɔɔn (thúrá)
John: paj thúrá khráp khun cɔɔn

Mary: paj năj maa khá khun cɔɔn (thîaw)
John: paj thîaw maa khráp khun mɛɛrîi

Mary: khun paj năj khá (phŏm...thîaw)
John: phŏm paj thîaw khráp

Mary: khun paj năj khráp (phŏm...thúrá)
John: phŏm paj thúrá khráp

DRILL THREE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: paj năj khráp (thúrá)

S: paj thúrá khráp

T: Where are you going?

S: I am going on an errand.

a. paj năj khráp (thîaw)

paj thîaw khráp

b. paj năj khráp (dəən lên)

paj dəən lên khráp

c. paj năj khráp (duu ňăŋ)

paj duu năŋ khráp

d. paj năj khráp (sýy khɔ̌ɔŋ)

paj sýy khɔ̌ɔŋ khráp

e. paj năj khráp (thamŋaan)

paj thamŋaan khráp

f. paj năj khráp (rooŋrian)

paj rooŋrian khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE:

dəən lên	-	to go for a walk
duu năŋ	-	to go to a movie
sýy khɔ̌ɔŋ	-	shopping
thamŋaan	-	to work
rooŋrian	-	school

DRILL FOUR: Focus on "maa" as a helping verb.

MODEL: T: paj năj maa khráp (thúrá)

S: paj thúrá maa khráp

T: Where have you been?

S: I've been out on business.

a. paj năj maa khráp (thîaw)

paj thîaw maa khráp

b. paj năj maa khráp (rooŋrian)

paj rooŋrian maa khráp

c. paj năj maa khráp (dəən lên)

paj dəən lên maa khráp

d. paj năj maa khráp (sýy khɔ̌ɔŋ)

paj sýy khɔ̌ɔŋ maa khráp

e. paj năj maa khráp (thamŋaan)

paj thamŋaan maa khráp

f. paj năj maa khráp (duu năŋ)

paj duu năŋ maa khráp

VOCABULARY:

dii	to be good
dəən lên	to go for a walk
dəən	to walk
duu nǎŋ	to go to (see) a movie
khráp	a polite sentence ending for a male speaker
khâ	a polite sentence ending for a female speaker
khun	you
khɔ̀ɔpkhun	thanks
lên	to play, to do something for fun
maa	to come, a helping verb
nǎj	which, where
paj	to go
phǒm	I (male speaker) (dichán, chán - female speaker)
ré, réə	a question word
rooŋrian	school
thúrá	errand, business
thîaw	to go out for fun
thamŋaan	to work
sawàtdii	hello
sabaaj dii	well, comfortable
sýy khɔ̌ɔŋ	shopping (buy things)
sýy	to buy
khɔ̌ɔŋ	things, something, article, goods, stuff, substance, possession

LESSON TWO

DIALOGUE

thêep -	sawàtdii khráp	Hello.
	paj năj maa khráp	Where have you been?
cɔɔn -	paj roonrian maa khráp	I have been to school.
	?araj	what, anything, something
	rian	to study
thêep -	rian ?araj khráp	What are you studying?
	phaasăa	language
	thaj	Thai
cɔɔn -	phŏm rian phaasăa thaj khráp	I am studying Thai.
	jùu	to be located
	thîinăj	where (literally means "at where?")
thêep -	roonrian jùu thîinăj khráp	Where is the school?
	thîi	at, place
	wɔɔchinton	Washington
cɔɔn -	jùu thîi wɔɔchinton khráp	It is in Washington.

khraj	who, whom
sɔ̌ɔn	to teach
thêep - khraj sɔ̌ɔn khun khráp	Who teaches you?
suchaadaa	a name for girls
cɔɔn - khun suchaadaa sɔ̌ɔn khráp	Miss Suchaadaa is teaching me.

DIALOGUE:

thêep - sawàtdii khráp

paj năj maa khráp

cɔɔn - paj rooŋrian maa khráp

thêep - rian ʔaraj khráp

cɔɔn - phŏm rian phaasăa thaj khráp

thêep - rooŋrian jŋuu thîinăj khráp

cɔɔn - jùu thîi wɔɔchiŋtan khráp

thêep - khraj sɔ̌ɔn khun khráp

cɔɔn - khun suchaadaa sɔ̌ɔn khráp

NOTE: "khun" is used both as a title (like Mr; Mrs; and Miss) and as a personal pronoun (like I, you, he). It usually precedes a person's first name; thus "suchaadaa miisàk" would be addressed as "khun suchaadaa". There are many ways of addressing someone whose name you do not know. Not only are there several different titles but also many relationship terms that can be used. It will take considerable time to learn to call everybody in an appropiate way and to use the proper pronoun. In the meantime you can get by with "khun" for everybody when in doubt.

"nŭu" means mouse, for children

"phŏm" means I (and also means hair) for a male speaker to his counterpart of the same status.

"dichán" means I for a female speaker and is considered rather formal. Young women like to use their nicknames or "nŭu" for I.

"chán" is used by women (although men may use it) to mean "I" when speaking with intimate equals or inferiors.

DRILL ONE: PRONUNCIATION DRILLS.

MID WITH RISING: (READ DOWN)

paj năj
phaasăa
khraj sɔ̌ɔn
khun sɔ̌ɔn
man wăan
duu năŋ

paj năj maa
phaasăa thaj
khraj sɔ̌ɔn khun
rian phaasăa
paj sɔ̌ɔn khun
phŏm sɔ̌ɔn khun

ASPIRATED AND UNASPIRATED CONSONANTS:

thîi talàat
thîi kruŋthêep
thîi wɔɔchiŋtan
râatchakaan
tham râatchakaan

ʔaŋkrît
phaasăa ʔaŋkrît
ʔameerikan
paj phûut phaasăa thaj
khruu paj talàat

/ŋ/

jaŋŋaj
ŋaj
pen jaŋŋaj
thamŋaan pen jaŋŋaj

tham jaŋŋaj
ŋaan pen ŋaj
tham ŋaan

DRILL TWO: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: paj nǎj maa khráp (rooŋrian)

S: paj rooŋrian maa khráp

T: Where have you been?

S: I have been to school.

a. paj nǎj maa khráp (wɔɔchiŋtan)

paj wɔɔchiŋtan maa khráp

b. paj nǎj maa khráp (rian phaasǎa thaj)

paj rian phaasǎa thaj maa khráp

c. paj nǎj maa khráp (thamŋaan)

paj thamŋaan maa khráp

d. paj nǎj maa khráp (sýy khɔ̌ɔŋ)

paj sýy khɔ̌ɔŋ maa khráp

e. paj nǎj maa khráp (duu nǎŋ)

paj duu nǎŋ maa khráp

f. paj nǎj maa khráp (thîaw)

paj thîaw maa khráp

DRILL THREE:

MODEL: T: rian ʔaraj khráp (sɔ̌ɔn)

S: sɔ̌ɔn ʔaraj khràp

T: What are you studying?

S: What are you teaching?

a. sɔ̌ɔn ʔaraj khráp (ʔàan)

ʔàan ʔaraj khráp

b. ʔàan ʔaraj khráp (khĭan)

khĭan ʔaraj khráp

c. khĭan ʔaraj khráp (phûut)

phûut ʔaraj khráp

d. phûut ʔaraj khráp (lên)

lên ʔaraj khráp

e. lên ʔaraj khráp (thamŋaan)

thamŋaan ʔaraj khráp

f. thamŋaan ʔaraj khráp (sýy)

sýy ʔaraj khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE:

ʔàan	- to read
khĭan	- to write
phûut	- to speak

DRILL FOUR: To answer the question "tham ʔaraj" is to state a verb you want to answer. Do not repeat the verb "tham"

MODEL: T: tham ʔaraj khráp (rian phaasăa thaj)

S: phŏm rian phaasăa thaj khráp

T: What are you doing?

S: I am studying Thai.

a. tham ʔaraj khráp (sŏɔn)

phŏm sŏɔn phaasăa thaj khráp

b. tham ʔaraj khráp (ʔàan)

phŏm ʔàan phaasăa thaj khráp

c. tham ʔaraj khráp (khĭan)

phŏm khĭan phaasăa thaj khráp

d. tham ʔaraj khráp (phûut)

phŏm phûut phaasăa thaj khráp

e. tham ʔaraj khráp (tham râatchakaan)

phŏm tham râatchakaan khráp

f. tham ʔaraj khráp (rian phaasăa)

phŏm rian phaasăa khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: tham râatchakaan - government service

DRILL FIVE: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: khun rian phaasăa thaj rə́ khráp (phŏm)
S: phŏm rian phaasăa thaj rə́ khráp (khun)

T: Are you studying Thai (language)?
S: Am I studying Thai?

a. khun rian phaasăa thaj rə́ khráp (nákrian)

b. nákrian rian phaasăa thaj rə́ khráp (khun cɔɔn)

c. khun cɔɔn rian phaasăa thaj rə́ khráp (thahăan)

d. thahăan rian phaasăa thaj rə́ khráp (khruu)

e. khruu rian phaasăa thaj rə́ khráp (khun mɛɛrîi)

f. khun mɛɛrîi rian phaasăa thaj rə́ khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE:
nákrian - student
thahăan - service-man
khruu - teacher

DRILL SIX: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun rian phaasăa thaj rə́ khráp

S: khráp phŏm rian phaasăa thaj (nákrian)

T: Are you studying Thai (language)?

S: Yes, I am (studying Thai).

a. nákrian rian phaasăa thaj rə́ khráp

khráp nákrian rian phaasăa thaj (khun cɔɔn/sŏɔn)

b. khun cɔɔn sŏɔn phaasăa thaj rə́ khráp

khráp khun cɔɔn sŏɔn phaasăa thaj (thahăan/khĭan)

c. thahăan khĭan phaasăa thaj rə́ khráp

khráp thahăan khĭan phaasăa thaj (khruu/phûut)

d. khruu phûut phaasăa thaj rə́ khráp

khráp khruu phûut phaasăa thaj (thahăan/ʔàan)

e. thahăan ʔàan phaasăa thaj rə́ khráp

khráp thahăan ʔàan phaasăa thaj (khun/sŏɔn)

f. khun sŏɔn phaasăa thaj rə́ khráp

khráp phŏm sŏɔn phaasăa thaj

DRILL SEVEN: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: rooŋrian jùu thîinăj khráp (wɔɔchiŋtan)
S: wɔɔchiŋtan jùu thîinăj khráp

T: Where is the school?
S: Where is Washington?

a. wɔɔchiŋtan jùu thîinăj khráp (khun)

b. khun jùu thîinăj khráp (nákrian)

c. nákrian jùu thîinăj khráp (talàat)

d. talàat jùu thîinăj khráp (thahăan)

e. thahăan jùu thîinăj khráp (myaŋthaj)

f. myaŋthaj jùu thîinăj khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: talàat - market
myaŋthaj - Thailand

DRILL EIGHT: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: rooŋrian jùu thîinăj khráp (wɔɔchiŋtan)
S: rooŋrian jùu thîi wɔɔchiŋtan khráp

T: Where is the school?
S: The school is in Washington.

a. wɔɔchiŋtan jùu thîinăj khráp (ʔameerikaa)
wɔɔchiŋtan jùu thîi ʔameerikaa khráp (kruŋthêep)

b. kruŋthêep jùu thîinăj khráp (myaŋthaj)
kruŋthêep jùu thîi myaŋthaj khráp (khruu)

c. khruu jùu thîinăj khráp (rooŋrian)
khruu jùu thîi rooŋrian khráp (talàat)

d. talàat jùu thîinăj khráp (kruŋthêep)
talàat jùu thîi kruŋthêep khráp (thahăan)

e. thahăan jùu thîinăj khráp (wîatnaam)
thahăan jùu thîi wîatnaam khráp^ (thahăan thaj)

f. thahăan thaj jùu thîinăj khráp (myaŋthaj)
thahăan thaj jùu thîi myaŋthaj khráp

DRILL NINE: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: khraj paj rooŋrian khráp (wɔɔchiŋtan)

S: khraj paj wɔɔchiŋtan khráp

T: Who is going to school?

S: Who is going to Washington?

a. khraj paj wɔɔchiŋtan khráp (talàat)

b. khraj paj talàat khráp (sýy khɔ̌ɔŋ)

c. khraj paj sýy khɔ̌ɔŋ khráp (dəən lên)

d. khraj paj dəən lên khráp (duu năŋ)

e. khraj paj duu năŋ khráp (rian phaasăa ʔaŋkrît)

f. khraj paj rian phaasăa ʔaŋkrît khráp (ʔàan phaasăa thaj)

g. khraj paj ʔàan phaasăa thaj khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: ʔaŋkrît - English

DRILL TEN: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khraj paj rooŋrian khráp (nákrian)
S: nákrian paj rooŋrian khráp (talàat)

T: Who goes to school?
S: Students go to school.

a. khraj paj talàat khráp (khruu)
khruu paj talàat khráp (dəən lên)

b. khraj paj dəən lên khráp (khun cɔɔn)
khun cɔɔn paj dəən lên khráp (sýy khɔ̌ɔŋ)

c. khraj paj sýy khɔ̌ɔŋ khráp (khun mɛɛrîi)
khun mɛɛrîi paj sýy khɔ̌ɔŋ khráp (tham râatchakaan)

d. khraj tham râatchakaan khráp (thahăan thaj)
thahăan thaj tham râatchakaan khráp (paj myaŋthaj)

e. khraj paj myaŋthaj khráp (thahăan ʔamerikan)
thahăan ʔamerikan paj myaŋthaj khráp (paj rian phaasăa thaj)

f. khraj paj rian phaasăa thaj khráp (thahăan)
thahăan paj rian phaasăa thaj khráp

COMPREHENSION: (PART I)

1. - sawàtdii khâ khun cɔɔn
   paj năj kha
   - paj rooŋrian khráp

2. - khun rian phaasăa ʔaraj khá
   - phaasăa thaj khráp
   rooŋrian jùu thîi wɔɔchiŋtan khráp

3. - thahăan sŏɔn phaasăa thaj rə́ khá
   - khun suchaadaa sŏɔn khráp

4. - khun rian phaasăa ʔaŋkrìt rə́ khráp
   - khă̂ dichán rian phaasăa ʔaŋkrìt

5. - sawàtdii khráp khun mɛɛrîi
   khun tham ʔaraj khráp
   - dichán rian ʔàan phaasăa ʔaŋkrìt khâ

6. - paj năj maa khráp khun suchaadaa
   - paj sýy khŏɔŋ maa khâ

7. - khun cɔɔn paj năj maa khráp
   - phŏm paj dəən lên maa khráp

COMPREHENSION: (PART II)

1. - rooŋrian phaasăa ʔaŋkrît jùu thîinăj khráp
   - jùu thîi wɔɔchiŋtan khráp

2. - khraj rian phaasăa ʔaŋkrît khráp
   - thahăan thaj khráp

3. - khun sýy khɔ̌ɔŋ thîinăj khráp
   - thîi talàat khráp

4. - khun rian ʔaraj khá
   - phɔ̌m rian phûut ʔàan khĭan phaasăa thaj khráp

5. - khun phûut phaasăa ʔaraj khráp
   - phɔ̌m phûut phaasăa ʔaŋkrît khráp

EXERCISES:

Find out the following information by asking questions in Thai, based on the dialogue.

1. What is Suchaadaa doing these days?
2. Where does John go to school?
3. Who teaches John?
4. What language is John speaking?
5. Is John studying reading?
6. Is the school in Bangkok?
7. Where do you study Thai?
8. What does Suchaadaa teach?
9. Is thêep working now?
10. Where do servicemen go?
11. And you? Where are you going?

VOCABULARY:

ʔaraj	what, anything, something
ʔaŋkrît	England, English
ʔamerikan	American
ʔàan	to read
jùu	to be located
khruu	teacher
khraj	who, whom
khĭan	to write
myaŋthaj	Thailand
nákrian	student
phaasăa	language
phûut	to speak, to talk
râatchakaan	government job
sɔ̌ɔn	to teach
thîi	at, place
tham	to do, to make, to fix
thahăan	serviceman
wîatnaam	Vietnam

LESSON THREE

DIALOGUE

	khun	your (literally it means you)
	pen	to be
	jaŋŋaj	how
thêep -	rooŋrian khun pen jaŋŋaj khráp	What is your school like?
	kèŋ	to be good at (doing something)
	chalàat	to be clever, bright, smart
cɔɔn -	dii khráp khruu kèŋ nákrian chalàat khráp	Good, the teachers are smart and the students are bright.
	hôŋ	room
	máj	a question word
thêep -	hôŋ rian sabaaj máj khráp	Is the classroom comfortable?
cɔɔn -	sabaaj khráp	Yes, it is.
	mâj	not
	jâak	difficult
thêep -	phaasăa thaj mâj jâak ré khráp	Thai is not difficult is it?
	mâj...thâwràj	not very, not much
	rɔk, rɔ̀k	a particle often used with statements of negation, contradiction, etc.
cɔɔn -	mâj jâak thâwràj rɔk khráp	It is not very difficult.

DIALOGUE:

thêep - rooŋrian khun pen jaŋŋaj khráp

cɔɔn - dii khráp

khruu kèŋ nákrian chalàat khráp

thêep - hôŋ rian sabaaj máj khráp

cɔɔn - sabaaj khráp

thêep - phaasăa thaj mâj jâak ré khráp

cɔɔn - mâj jâak thâwràj rɔk khráp

GRAMMAR NOTES:

This lesson has quite a few descriptive verbs which are always formed with the verb "to be", such as "to be good" - dii, "to be smart" - kèŋ, and "to be clean" sa?àat. In Thai they can function as verbs like "to walk", "to speak", in other words, they do not need the verb "to be" to go with them.

"màj" is a question word attached to a statement to transform it into a question when the speaker has no idea whether there is going to be a yes or no answer. The affirmative answer is to repeat the main verb, for example:-

khruu kèŋ máj khráp - Is the teacher smart?
kèŋ khráp - Yes, the teacher is smart.

To answer "no" is to precede "mâj" before the main verb.

mâj kèŋ khráp - No, the teacher is not smart.

"rɔk" or "rɔ̀k" is a particle often used with statement of negation, contradiction or those correcting a misapprehension. Usually makes a statement milder, less abrupt.

DRILL ONE: PRONUNCIATION DRILL.

MID TONE: (READ DOWN)

rooŋrian khun	rooŋrian dii
pen jaŋŋaj	khruu sabaaj dii
rooŋrian dii	khun sabaaj
sabaaj dii	khruu pen ŋaj
khun pen ŋaj	rooŋrian sabaaj

MID WITH HIGH:

dii khráp	dii máj
khun khráp	ciŋ máj
ciŋ khráp	paj máj
sabaaj khráp	rian máj
rian khráp	sabaaj máj

FALLING WITH MID:

mâj dii
mâj paj
mâj maa
mâj ciŋ
mâj sabaaj

MID WITH FALLING:

dii mâak
sabaaj mâak
rian mâak
maa mâak
paj mâak

/ŋ/

jaŋŋaj

thamŋaan

pen ŋaj

thamŋaan jaŋŋaj

thamŋaan pen ŋaj

DRILL TWO: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: thahăan dii khráp (chalàat)

S: thahăan chalàat khráp

T: The servicemen are good.

S: The servicemen are clever.

a. thahăan chalàat khráp (kèŋ)

b. thahăan kèŋ khráp (sabaaj)

c. thahăan sabaaj khráp (sabaaj dii)

d. thahăan sabaaj dii khráp (sanùk)

e. thahăan sanùk khráp (saʔàat)

f. thahăan saʔàat khráp (khajăn)

g. thahăan khajăn khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE:

sanùk	-	to have fun
saʔàat	-	to be clean
khajăn	-	to be diligent

DRILL THREE: Transformation Drill.

MODEL: T: thahăan dii khráp (máj)

S: thahăan dii máj khráp

T: The service men are good.

S: Are the service men good?

a. nákrian chalàat khráp

nákrian chalàat máj khráp

b. phaasăa thaj jâak khráp

phaasăa thaj jâak máj khráp

c. phŏm kèŋ khráp

phŏm kèŋ máj khráp

d. hôŋ rian sabaaj khráp

hôŋ rian sabaaj máj khráp

e. bâan saʔàat khráp

bâan saʔàat máj khráp

f. phaasăa ʔaŋkrìt jâak khráp

phaasăa ʔaŋkrìt jâak máj khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: phŏm - I for male
bâan - home, house

NOTE: To answer a question word "máj" in an affirmative answer is to repeat the main verb.

DRILL FOUR: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: khruu dii máj khráp

S: dii khráp (nákrian)

T: Is the teacher good?

S: Yes, she is.

a. nákrian dii máj khráp

dii khráp (chalàat)

b. nákrian chalàat máj khráp

chalàat khráp (thahăan)

c. thahăan chalàat máj khráp

chalàat khráp (sa?àat)

d. thahăan sa?àat máj khráp

sa?àat khráp (hôŋ rian)

e. hôŋ rian sa?àat máj khráp

sa?àat khráp (bâan)

f. bâan sa?àat máj khráp

sa?àat khráp

DRILL FIVE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: thahăan dii máj khráp (mâak)

S: (thahăan) dii mâak khráp

T: Are the servicemen good?

S: Yes, they are very good.

a. phaasăa thaj jâak máj khráp (jâak)

(phaasăa thaj) jâak mâak khráp

b. hôŋ rian sabaaj máj khráp (sabaaj)

(hôŋ rian) sabaaj mâak khráp

c. khruu chalàat máj khráp (chalàat)

(khruu) chalàat mâak khráp

d. nákrian kèŋ máj khráp (kèŋ)

(nákrian) kèŋ mâak khráp

e. thahăan sanùk máj khrap (sanùk)

(thahăan) sanùk mâak khráp

f. rooŋrian sa?àat máj khráp (sa?àat)

(rooŋrian) sa?àat mâak khráp

g. phaasăa ?aŋkrìt jâak máj khráp (jâak)

(phaasăa ?aŋkrìt) jâak mâak khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: mâak - very, much, plenty

DRILL SIX: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: hôŋ rian khun pen jaŋŋaj khráp (khruu)

S: khruu khun pen jaŋŋaj khráp

T: How is your classroom?

S: How is your teacher?

a. khruu khun pen jaŋŋaj khráp (nákrian)

b. nákrian khun pen jaŋŋaj khráp (hôŋ)

c. hôŋ khun pen jaŋŋaj khráp (hôŋ rian)

d. hôŋ rian khun pen jaŋŋaj khráp (phaasăa thaj)

e. phaasăa thaj khun pen jaŋŋaj khráp (phaasăa ʔaŋkrìt)

f. phaasăa ʔaŋkrìt khun pen jaŋŋaj khráp

DRILL SEVEN: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: thahăan mâj dii thâwràj khráp (kèŋ)

S: thahăan mâj kèŋ thâwràj khráp

T: The servicemen are not very good.

S: The servicemen are not very smart.

a. thahăan mâj kèŋ thâwràj khráp (sanùk)

b. thahăan mâj sanùk thâwràj khráp (sabaaj)

c. thahăan mâj sabaaj thâwràj khráp (kèŋ)

d. thahăan mâj kèŋ thâwràj khráp (chalàat)

e. thahăan mâj chalàat thâwràj khráp (saʔàat)

f. thahăan mâj saʔàat thâwràj khrap (khajăn)

g. thahăan mâj khajăn thâwràj khráp

DRILL EIGHT: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khruu mâj dii ré khráp

S: mâj dii rɔk khráp (kèŋ)

T: Aren't the teachers good?

S: They are not good.

a. khruu mâj kèŋ ré khráp

mâj kèŋ rɔk khráp (sanùk)

b. khruu mâj sanùk ré khráp

mâj sanùk rɔk khráp (chalàat)

c. khruu mâj chalàat ré khráp

mâj chalàat rɔk khráp (sabaaj)

d. khruu mâj sabaaj ré khráp

mâj sabaaj rɔk khráp (saʔàat)

e. khruu mâj saʔàat ré khráp

mâj saʔàat rɔk khráp (khajăn)

f. khruu mâj khajăn ré khráp

mâj khajăn rɔk khráp

DRILL NINE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: roonrian mâj dii rə́ khráp (nák)

S: mâj dii nák rɔk khráp

T: Is the school good?

S: The school is not so good.

a. khruu mâj kèŋ rə́ khráp (nák)

mâj kèŋ nák rɔk khráp

b. nákrian mâj chalàat rə́ khráp (nák)

mâj chalàat nák rɔk khráp

c. phaasăa thaj mâj jâak rə́ khráp (lɔɔj)

mâj jâak lɔɔj rɔk khráp

d. thahăan mâj sanùk rə́ khráp (lɔɔj)

mâj sanùk lɔɔj rɔk khráp

e. hôŋ rian mâj saʔàat rə́ khráp (nák)

mâj saʔàat nák rɔk khráp

f. hôŋ mâj rɔ́on rə́ khráp (nák)

mâj rɔ́on nák rɔk khráp

g. bãan mâj saʔàat rə́ khráp (lɔɔj)

mâj saʔàat lɔɔj rɔk khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: nák - very, so, used with negation)
lɔɔj - at all
rɔ́on - to be hot

COMPREHENSION: (PART I)

A. - sawàtdii khráp khun thêep

khun cɔɔn pen jaŋŋaj khráp

B. - sabaaj dii khráp khɔ̀ɔpkhun

A. - khun mâj paj thamŋaan rə́ khráp

B. - mâj paj khráp phǒm mâj sabaaj khráp

A. - paj nǎj maa khráp khun thêep

B. - paj sɔ̌ɔn phaasǎa thaj maa khráp

A. - khun sɔ̌ɔn phaasǎa thaj thîinǎj khráp

B. - sɔ̌ɔn thîi roonrian phaasǎa khráp

A. - sɔ̌ɔn jâak máj khráp

B. - mâj jâak thâwràj rɔk khráp

A. - khraj rian phaasǎa thaj khráp

B. - thahǎan ʔamerikan khráp

COMPREHENSION: (PART II)

A. - phûut phaasăa thaj jâak máj khráp

B. - mâj jâak ləəj khráp

phaasăa ʔaŋkrìt jâak mâak phaasăa thaj mâj jâak nák rɔk khráp

A. - khun lɛɛrîi máj rian phaasăa thaj rɛ́ khráp

B. - mâj rian rɔk khráp phŏm mâj paj myaŋthaj khráp

A. - sŏɔn phaasăa thaj sanùk mâak máj khráp

B. - sanùk mâak khráp nákrian chalàat mâak

A. - rooŋrian khun thîi kruŋthêep pen jaŋŋaj khráp

B. - mâj dii rɔk khráp

A. - hôŋ rian pen ŋaj khráp

B. - mâj dii ləəj khráp hôŋ rian rɔ́ɔn mâak

A. - khun paj dəən lên máj khráp

B. - mâj paj rɔk khráp

phŏm paj sýy khŏɔŋ thîi talàat

khɔ̀ɔpkhun khráp sawàtdii

B. - sawàtdii khráp

EXERCISES:

Find out the following information asking questions in Thai, based on the dialogue.

1. Who is khun thêep?
2. What is khun cɔɔn doing?
3. How is your student?
4. Is it very hot in Washington these days?
5. Where is the language school?
6. Is your room comfortable?
7. Don't you go for a walk?
8. How is your Thai language?
9. Is English difficult?
10. Are your students smart?
11. Is Thai a very difficult language?
12. Bangkok is very hot. Is it true?

VOCABULARY:

bâan	home, house
chalàat	clever, bright, smart
hɔ̂ŋ	room
jaŋŋaj	how
jâak	difficult, hard
khajăn	diligent
ləəj	at all, etc.
máj	a question word
thâwràj	how much, how many`
mâj	not
mâak	very, a lot, much
nák	very, a lot, much; used with negation utterance
phŏm	I, me, my, mine; for male pronoun, (N) hair of the head
pen	to be someone or something
rɔ́ɔn	hot, warm
rɔk	a particle often used with statements of negation
sanùk	entertaining, amusing, to have a good time
saʔàat	to be clean

LESSON FOUR

DIALOGUE

	mii	to have, this, there are
	phɛ̌ɛnthîi	map
	ʔeesia, ʔaasia	Asia
cɔɔn -	khun mii phɛ̌ɛnthîi ʔeesia máj khráp	Do you have a map of Asia?
	jàak, jàak ca	want to, would like to
thêep -	mâj mii khráp	No, I don't have.
	khun jàak ca paj myaŋthaj máj khráp	Do you want to go to Thailand?
cɔɔn -	jàak (paj) mâak khráp	Yes, I do.
	chɔ̂ɔp	to like, to be fond of
	caŋwàt	township, province (i.e.in administration unit)
	nǎj	which, where
thêep -	khun chɔ̂ɔp caŋwàt nǎj mâak khráp	Which province do you like most?
	chiaŋmàj	a province in the north of Thailand
cɔɔn -	phǒm chɔ̂ɔp chiaŋmàj khráp	I like Chiag-mai.

DIALOGUE:

cɔɔn - khun mii phɛ̌ɛnthîi ʔeesia máj khráp

thêep - mâj mii khráp

khun jàak ca paj myaŋthaj máj khráp

cɔɔn - jàak (paj) mâak khráp

thêep - khun chôɔp caŋwàt nǎj mâak khráp

cɔɔn - phǒm chôɔp chiaŋmàj khráp

DRILL ONE: PRONUNCIATION DRILL.

RISING TONE vs. FALLING TONE:

phɛ̌ɛn thîi

phǒm chɔ̌ɔp

phǒm lên

khǐan dâaj

sɔ̌ɔn phûut

LOW TONE vs. MID TONE:

jàak paj

jàak maa

jàak tham

jàak rian

jàak dəən

ASPIRATED vs. UNASPIRATED CONSONANTS:

khun chôɔp paj

khruu paj

khraj pen khruu

khun pen khruu

paj thamŋaan

NOTE: To give a negative answer is to use "mâj" means not with the main verb of the question.

DRILL TWO: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun mii phɛ̌ɛnthîi-máj khráp (no)

S: mâj mii rɔk khráp (naŋsy̌y)

T: Do you have a map?

S: No, I don't.

a. khun mii naŋsy̌y máj khráp (no)

mâj mii rɔk khráp (nákrian)

b. nákrian mii naŋsy̌y máj khráp (yes)

mii khráp (dinsɔ̌ɔ)

c. nákrian mii dinsɔ̌ɔ máj khráp (no)

mâj mii rɔk khráp (thahăan)

d. thahăan mii dinsɔ̌ɔ máj khráp (yes)

mii khráp (kradàat)

e. thahăan mii kradàat máj khráp (no)

mâj mii rɔk khráp (samùt)

f. thahăan mii samùt máj khráp (yes)

mii khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE:

naŋsy̌y	-	book
dinsɔ̌ɔ	-	pencil
kradàat	-	paper
samùt	-	notebook

DRILL THREE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun jàak paj myaŋthaj máj khráp

S: jàak paj mâak khráp (laaw)

T: Do you want to go to Thailand?

S: I want to go very much.

a. khun jàak paj laaw máj khráp

jàak paj mâak khráp (chiaŋmàj)

b. khun jàak paj chiaŋmàj máj khráp

jàak paj mâak khráp (khaměen)

c. khun jàaj paj khaměen máj khráp

jàak paj mâak khráp (chôɔp paj phamâa)

d. khun chôɔp paj phamâa máj khráp

chôɔp paj mâak khráp (kruŋthêep)

e. khun chôɔp paj kruŋthêep máj khráp

chôɔp paj mâak khráp (myaŋthaj)

f. khun chôɔp paj myaŋthaj máj khráp

chôɔp paj mâak khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE:

laaw	-	Laos
khaměen	-	Cambodia
phamâa	-	Burma

DRILL FOUR: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun chôɔp caŋwàt năj khráp (chiaŋmàj)
S: phŏm chôɔp chiaŋmàj khráp (myaŋ)

T: Which province do you like?
S: I like Chiangmai.

a. khun chôɔp myaŋ năj khráp (kruŋthêep)
phŏm chôɔp kruŋthêep khráp (prathêet)

b. khun chôɔp prathêet năj khráp (kamphuuchaa)
phŏm chôɔp kamphuuchaa khráp (rooŋrian)

c. khun chôɔp rooŋrian năj khráp (rooŋrian phaasăa)
phŏm chôɔp rooŋrian phaasăa khráp (bâan)

d. khun chôɔp bâan năj khráp (bâan thaj)
phŏm chôɔp bâan thaj khráp (myaŋ)

e. khun chôɔp myaŋ năj khráp (myaŋ ciin)
phŏm chôɔp myaŋ ciin khráp (prathêet)

f. khun chôɔp prathêet năj khráp (phamâa)
phŏm chôɔp prathêet phamâa khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE:
myaŋ - city, country
prathêet - country, nation
kamphuuchaa - Cambodia
myaŋ ciin - China

DRILL FIVE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: chiaŋmàj pen jaŋŋaj khráp (sabaaj)

S: chiaŋmàj sabaaj khráp (kruŋthêep)

T: How is Chiangmai?

S: Chiangmai is comfortable (nice and cool).

a. kruŋthêep pen jaŋŋaj khráp (rɔ́ɔn)

kruŋthêep rɔ́ɔn khráp (wɔɔchiŋtan)

b. wɔɔchiŋtan pen jaŋŋaj khráp (sŭaj)

wɔɔchiŋtan sŭaj khráp (hôŋ rian)

c. hôŋ rian pen jaŋŋaj khráp (sa?àat)

hôŋ rian sa?àat khráp (phaasăa thaj)

d. phaasăa thaj pen jaŋŋaj khráp (jâak)

phaasăa thaj jâak khráp (phaasăa ?aŋkrìt)

e. phaasăa ?aŋkrìt pen jaŋŋaj khráp (ŋâaj)

phaasăa ?aŋkrìt ŋâaj khráp (nákrian)

f. nákrian pen jaŋŋaj khráp (khajăn)

nákrian khajăn khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: sŭaj - beautiful
ŋâaj - easy

DRILL SIX: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: chiaŋmàj sabaaj máj khráp

S: sabaaj mâak khráp ..... (sa?àat) .....

T: Is Chiangmai very pleasant (comfortable)?

S: Yes, it is very pleasant.

a. chiaŋmàj sa?àat máj khráp

sa?àat mâak khráp (sŭaj)

b. chiaŋmàj sŭaj máj khráp

sŭaj mâak khráp (jen)

c. chiaŋmàj jen máj khráp

jen mâak khráp (kruŋthêep róon)

d. kruŋthêep róon máj khráp

róon mâak khráp (sanùk)

e. kruŋthêep sanùk máj khráp

sanùk mâak khráp (jàj)

f. kruŋthêep jàj máj khráp

jàj mâak khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: jen - to be cool, cold (of the weather)

jàj - big, large

DRILL SEVEN: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: chiaŋmàj rɔ́ɔn máj khráp

S: mâj rɔ́ɔn thâwràj rɔk khráp (jàj)

T: Is Chiangmai hot?

S: It is not very hot.

a. chiaŋmàj jàj máj khráp

mâj jàj thâwràj rɔk khráp (sanùk)

b. chiaŋmàj sanùk máj khráp

mâj sanùk thâwràj rɔk khráp (kruŋthêep/sa?àat)

c. kruŋthêep sa?àat máj khráp

mâj sa?àat thâwràj rɔk khráp (nákrian/chalàat)

d. nákrian chalàat máj khráp

mâj chalàat thâwràj rɔk khráp (khruu/kèŋ)

e. khruu kèŋ máj khráp

mâj kèŋ thâwràj rɔk khráp (thahăan/khajăn)

f. thahăan khajăn máj khráp

mâj khajăn thâwràj rɔk khráp

DRILL EIGHT: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: nákrian dii máj khráp (mâak)

S: nákrian dii mâak khráp

T: Is the student good?

S: Yes, the student is very good.

a. thahăan chalàat máj khráp (mâak)

thahăan chalàat mâak khráp

b. khruu kèŋ máj khráp (mâj...thâwràj rɔk)

khruu mâj kèŋ thâwràj rɔk khráp

c. hôŋ rian sa?àat máj khráp (mâj...nák)

hôŋ rian mâj sa?àat nák khráp

d. myaŋthaj sabaaj máj khráp (mâj...thâwràj rɔk)

myaŋthaj mâj sabaaj thâwràj rɔk khráp

e. phaasăa thaj jâak máj khráp (mâj...lɔɔj)

phaasăa thaj mâj jâak lɔɔj khráp

f. thahăan sanùk máj khráp (mâak)

thahăan sanùk mâak khráp

g. wɔɔchiŋtan róɔn máj khráp (mâj...lɔɔj)

wɔɔchiŋtan mâj róɔn lɔɔj khráp

h. kruŋthêep sa?àat máj khráp (mâj...nák)

kruŋthêep mâj sa?àat nák khráp

DRILL NINE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun mâj mii phɛ̌ɛnthîi rə́ khráp

S: khráp mâj mii (mii dinsɔ̌ɔ)

T: Don't you have a map?

S: No, I don't.

a. khun mâj mii dinsɔ̌ɔ rə́ khráp

khráp mâj mii (mii naŋaǎy)

b. khun mâj mii naŋsǎy rə́ khráp

khráp mâj mii (paj thîaw)

c. khun mâj paj thîaw rə́ khráp

khráp mâj paj (chɔ̂ɔp kruŋthêep)

d. khun mâj chɔ̂ɔp kruŋthêep rə́ khráp

khráp mâj chɔ̂ɔp (phaasǎa ʔaŋkrît/jâak)

e. phaasǎa ʔaŋkrît mâj jâak rə́ khráp

khráp mâj jâak (phaasǎa ciin/ŋâaj)

f. phaasǎa ciin mâj ŋâaj rə́ khráp

khráp mâj ŋâaj

COMPREHENSION:

A. - khun mii phɛ̌ɛnthîi ?araj khráp

B. - phɛ̌ɛnthîi ?amerikaa khráp

A. - khun mâj mii phɛ̌ɛnthîi ?eesia ró khráp

B. - mâj mii rɔk khráp

khun jàak duu prathêet ?araj khráp

A. - prathêet ciin kamphuuchaa laaw khráp

B. - phǒm mii phɛ̌ɛnthîi prathêet thaj khráp

A. - dii khráp

naj myaŋthaj khun chɔ̂ɔp caŋwàt nǎj khráp

B. - phǒm chɔ̂ɔp chiaŋmàj khráp

A. - chiaŋmàj pen jaŋŋaj khráp

B. - sŭaj jen sabaaj khráp

A. - khruu chiaŋmàj phûut phaasǎa ?araj khráp

B. - phûut phaasǎa thaj khráp

A. - chiaŋmàj mii rooŋrian phaasǎa máj khráp

B. - mii khráp

A. - rooŋrian phaasǎa dii máj khráp

B. - mâj dii thâwràj rɔk khráp

A. - kruŋthêep mii rooŋrian phaasăa dii máj khráp

B. - mii khráp

khun jàak ca rian phaasăa ʔaraj khráp

A. - phaasăa ciin phaasăa khaměen khráp

B. - phaasăa ciin jâak mâak rə́ khráp

A. - khráp jâak mâak

VOCABULARY:

caŋwàt	township (an administrative unit), or province. Thailand is divided into seventy-one caŋwàt. There are subdivided first into "amphəə", then again into "tambon" and occasionally still further into "mùubâan)
ciin	China, Chinese
chôɔp	to like, to be found of, to be pleased
dinsɔ̌ɔ	pencil
jàj	big, large
jàak, jàak ca	to want to, to wish to, would like to
jen	to be cool, cold (of the weather, of inanimate objects, of body parts), evening
kradàat	paper
khaměen	originally from Khmer; more colloquial
kamphuuchaa	Cambodia, formal and written language
myaŋ	town, city, country
mii	to have, there is, there are, there was
naŋsɤ̌y	book
ŋâaj	easy, simple
năj	which, where
phɛ̌ɛnthîi	map
phamâa	Burma, Burmese
samùt	note book
sŭaj	to be beautiful, pretty

LESSON FIVE

DIALOGUE

	chiaŋmàj	a name of a Thai province in the north of Thailand.
	phâak	part, region
	nǐya	north, above
cɔɔn -	chiaŋmàj jùu phâak nǐya rə́ khráp	Is Chiangmai in the northern part (of Thailand)?
	châj	to be so, to be it, yes that's it.
thêep -	châj khráp	Yes, it is.
cɔɔn -	chiaŋmàj pen caŋwàt jàj mâak châj màj khráp	Chiangmai is a very big city, isn't it?
	kô	a particle; means consequently, then, also
thêep -	kô mâj jàj nák rɔk khráp	It is not very big.
	jùu	to live, stay, dwell
	tàaŋcaŋwàt	up country, out of the capital
	rý́, rə́	or
	naj	in, within, on (what day)etc.
cɔɔn -	khun chôɔp jùu tàaŋcaŋwàt rý́ jùu naj kruŋthêep khráp	Do you like to live in up country or in Bangkok?

	lɛ̀ɛw kô	and, and then
	ròt	vehicle
	tìt	to be stuck, to be jammed
	dûaj	too, also
thêep -	chôɔp tàaŋcaŋwàt khráp	I like the up country,
	kruŋthêep róɔn lɛ́ɛw kô	Bangkok is hot and the
	róttìt dûaj	traffic is bad also.

DIALOGUE:

cɔɔn - chiaŋmàj jùu phâak nɤ̌a ré khráp

thêep - châj khráp

cɔɔn - chiaɪmàj pen caŋwàt jàj mâak châj máj khráp

thêep - kɔ̂ mâj jàj nák rɔk khráp

cɔɔn - khun chɔ̂ɔp jùu tàaŋcaŋwàt rý jùu naj kruŋthêep khráp

thêep - chɔ̂ɔp tàaŋwàt khráp

kruŋthêep rɔ́ɔn lɛ́ɛw kɔ̂ rót tit dûaj

DRILL ONE: PRONUNCIATION DRILL

FALLING TONE DRILL

phâak nyă

phâak năj

châj máj

mâj châj

chôɔp máj

mâj chôɔp

krunthêep

khâarâatchakaan

/ʔuaj/

dûaj

róɔn dûaj

dii dûaj

sŭaj dûaj

ruaj dûaj

chûaj dûaj

ASPIRATED vs. UNASPIRATED CONSONANTS

chôɔp canwàt

chôɔp cin cin

canwàt châj máj

chôɔp tàancanwàt

chôɔp krunthêep

phŏm chôɔp krunthêep

khâarâatchakaan

khun pen khâarâatchakaan

/ya/

nŷa

phâak nŷa

myan thaj

rya

rya bin

khrŷanbin

DRILL TWO: Transform the given sentences into negative sentences. "mâj dâj" (not) is used in the sense of not as assumed to be.

MODEL: T: khun pen khruu khráp

S: khun mâj dâj pen khruu khráp (nákrian)

T: You are a teacher.

S: You are not a teacher.

a. kháw pen nákrian khráp

kháw mâj dâj pen nákrian khráp (thahăan)

b. kháw pen thahăan khráp

kháw mâj dâj pen thahăan khráp (khon thaj)

c. kháw pen khon thaj khráp

kháw mâj dâj pen khon thaj khráp (khon ʔamerikan)

d. kháw pen khon ʔamerikan khráp

kháw mâj dâj pen khon ʔamerikan khráp (khon ʔaŋkrìt)

e. kháw pen khon ʔaŋkrìt khráp

kháw mâj dâj pen khon ʔaŋkrìt khráp (khâarâatchakaan)

f. kháw pen khâarâatchakaan khráp

kháw mâj dâj pen khâarâatchakaan khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE:

kháw	-	he, she
khon thaj	-	Thai person
khâarâatchakaan	-	government official

NOTE: mâj châj - not the one meant.

DRILL THREE:

MODEL: T: kháw pen khruu khráp

S: kháw mâj châj khruu rɔk khráp

T: He is a teacher.

S: He is not a teacher.

a. kháw pen khon thaj khráp

kháw mâj châj khon thaj rɔk khráp

b. kháw pen thahăan khráp

kháw mâj châj thahăan rɔk khráp

c. kháw pen khâarâatchakaan khráp

kháw mâj châj khâarâatchakaan rɔk khráp

d. chiaŋmàj pen myaŋ jàj khráp

chiaŋmàj mâj châj myaŋ jàj rɔk khráp

e. kruŋthêep pen caŋwàt khráp

kruŋthêep mâj châj caŋwàt rɔk khráp

f. phaasăa thaj pen phaasăa jâak khráp

phaasăa thaj mâj châj phaasăa jâak rɔk khráp

g. myaŋthaj pen myaŋ róɔn khráp

myaŋthaj mâj châj myaŋ róɔn rɔk khráp

NOTE: use "châj máj" in a question.

DRILL FOUR: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: khun pen khruu châj máj khráp (nákrian)

S: khun pen nákrian châj máj khrap

T: You are a teacher, aren't you?

S: You are a student, aren't you?

a. khun pen nákrian châj máj khráp (thahăan)

b. khun pen thahăan châj máj khráp (phɔ̂ɔkháa)

c. khun pen phɔ̂ɔkháa châj máj khráp (khon thaj)

d. khun pen khon thaj châj máj khráp (khon ʔaŋkrìt)

e. khun pen khon ʔaŋkrìt châj máj khráp (khon ʔamerikan)

f. khun pen khon ʔamerikan châj máj khráp (khâarâatchakaan)

g. khun pen khâarâatchakaan châj máj khráp

DRILL FIVE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun pen khruu châj máj khráp (no - nákrian)

S: mâj châj rɔk khráp

phŏm pen nákrian khráp

T: You are a teacher, aren't you?

S: No, I am a student.

a. khun pen khon ʔaŋkrìt châj máj khráp (no - ʔamerikan)

mâj châj rɔk khráp

phŏm pen khon ʔamerikan khráp

b. khun pen phûɔkháa châj máj khráp (no - khruu)

mâj châj rɔk khráp

phŏm pen khruu khráp

c. khun cɔɔn pen khon thaj châj máj khráp (no - ʔamerikan)

mâj châj rɔk khráp

kháw pen khon ʔamerikan khráp

d. khun suchaadaa pen khon thaj châj máj khráp (yes - she is)

châj khráplk

khun suchaadaa (kháw) pen khon thaj khráp

e. khun pen thahăan châj máj khráp (yes - I am)

châj khráp

phŏm pen thahăan khráp

f. kháw pen phûɔkháa châj máj khráp (yes - he is)

châj khráp

khâw pen phûɔkháa khráp

DRILL SIX: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: kháw jùu naj wɔɔchiŋtan khráp (rooŋrian)

S: kháw jùu naj rooŋrian khráp

T: He is (lives) in Washington.

S: He is (lives) in school.

a. kháw jùu naj rooŋrian khráp (hôŋ)

b. kháw jùu naj hôŋ khráp (rót)

c. kháw jùu naj rót khráp (rya)

d. kháw jùu naj rya khráp (khrŷaŋbin)

e. kháw jùu naj khrŷaŋbin khráp (kruŋthêep)

f. kháw jùu naj kruŋthêep khráp

NOTE: When "rə́" is used to mean "or" in an interrogative sentence, there is no need for another question word. "rə́" functions also as a question word.

DRILL SEVEN: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: khun chôɔp kruŋthêep rə́ chiaŋmàj khráp (ʔamerikaa-myaŋthaj)

S: khun chôɔp ʔamerikaa rə́ myaŋthaj khráp

T: Do you like Bangkok or Chiangmai?

S: Do you like U.S. or Thailand?

a. khun chôɔp ʔamerikaa rə́ myaŋthaj khráp (khĭan - ʔàan)

b. khun chôɔp khĭan rə́ ʔàan khráp (kháakhăaj - thamrâatchakaan)

c. khun chôɔp kháakhăaj rə́ thamrâatchakaan khráp (phûut - rian)

d. khun chôɔp phûut rə́ rian khráp (phôɔkháa - khâarâatchakaan)

e. khun chŏɔp phôɔkháa rə́ khâarâatchakaan khráp (rót - rya')

f. khun chôɔp rót rə́ rya khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: kháakhăaj - to do business

DRILL EIGHT: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: chiaŋmàj pen caŋwàt jàj mâak châj máj khráp

S: kô mâj jàj thâwràj rɔk khráp

T: Chiangmai is a big province, isn't it?

S: Well, it is not very big.

a. kruŋthêep rɔ́ɔn mâak châj máj khráp (kô mâj...rɔ́ɔn)

kô mâj rɔ́ɔn thâwràj rɔk khráp

b. phaasăa thaj jâak mâak châj máj khráp (kô mâj...jâak)

kô mâj jâak thâwràj rɔk khráp

c. khruu kèŋ mâak châj máj khráp (kô mâj...kèŋ)

kô mâj kèŋ thâwràj rɔk khráp

d. wɔɔchiŋtan sanùk mâak châj máj khráp (kô mâj...sanùk)

kô mâj sanùk thâwràj rɔk khráp

e. thahăan khajăn mâak châj máj khráp (kô mâj...khajăn)

kô mâj khajăn thâwràj rɔk khráp

f. phôɔkháa chalàat mâak châj máj khráp (kô mâj...chalàat)

kô mâj chalàat thâwràj rɔk khráp

DRILL NINE: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: kháw paj thúrá léɛw kô paj thîaw khráp (rooŋrian - bâan)

S: kháw paj rooŋrian léɛw kô paj bâan khráp

T: He went on an errand and (then) went out.

S: He went to school and (then) went home.

a. kháw paj rooŋrian léɛw kô paj bâan khráp (duu năŋ - thúrá)

b. kháw paj duu năŋ léɛw kô paj thúrá khráp (sýy khŏoŋ - dəən lên)

c. kháw paj sýy khŏoŋ léɛw kô paj dəən lên khráp (ʔàan - khĭan)

d. kháw paj ʔàan léɛw kô paj khĭan khráp (lên - thamŋaan)

e. kháw paj lên léɛw kô paj thamŋaan khráp (talàat - caŋwàt)

f. kháw paj talàat léɛw kô paj caŋwàt khráp

COMPREHENSION: (PART I)

A. - chiaŋmàj jùu thîinăj khráp

B. - chiaŋmàj jùu phâak nŷa khráp

A. - chiaŋmàj pen caŋwàt jàj máj khráp

B. - jàj khráp lέɛw kô sabaaj dûaj

A. - kruŋthêep jùu phâak nŷa châj máj khráp

B. - mâj châj rɔk khráp

A. - khun chôɔp paj thîaw tàaŋcaŋwàt máj khráp

B. - chôɔp khráp

A. - chiaŋmàj róttît máj khráp

B. - mâj tît rɔk khráp tàaŋcaŋwàt rót mâj tît khráp

A. - khun chôɔp jùu tàaŋcaŋwàt rέ jùu kruŋthêep khráp

B. - phŏm chôɔp jùu kruŋthêep khráp sanùk mâak

COMPREHENSION: (PART II)

A. - thîi kruŋthêep khun paj thamŋaan jaŋŋaj khráp

B. - phŏm paj rót lέεw kô paj rya dûaj khráp

A. - khun paj chiaŋmàj jaŋŋaj khráp

B. - phŏm paj khrŷaŋbin khráp

A. - thahăan ʔamerikan paj myaŋthaj jaŋŋaj khráp

B. - paj rót lέεw kô paj ryabin khráp

A. - khun chôɔp pen phôɔkháa ró khâarâatchakaan khráp

B. - phŏm chôɔp pen phôɔkháa khráp

A. - thîi myaŋthaj khun tham ʔaraj khráp

B. - phŏm thamrâatchakaan lέεw kô sŏɔn phaasăa thaj khráp

A. - tàaŋcaŋwàt róɔn máj khráp

B. - mâj róɔn lɔɔj khráp sabaaj mâak

VOCABULARY:

châj	to be so, that's it
dûaj	to, also, in the sense of in addition addition to something else or someone else
kháw	he, she, him, her, they, etc.
khâarâatchakaan	government employee
kháakhăaj	to trade, to do business
khon	person, people
khrŷaŋbin	airplane
léɛw kô	and, and then
naj	in within, on (that day)
nў̆a	north
phâak	part, region
phôɔkháa	merchant, business man
rót	vehicle
rya	boat, ship
ryabin	airplane
tàaŋcaŋwàt	up country, outside of Bangkok
tìt	to get stuck, to be jammed

LESSON SIX

DIALOGUE

	càak	from
	mŷaràj	when, mŷa (conj) at, in (past time)
cɔɔn	- khun maa càak kruŋthêep mŷaràj khráp	When did you come from Bangkok?
	kòɔn	previous, before
	dyan	month
	thîinîi, nîi	here
thêep	- mŷa sɔ̌ɔŋ dyan kòɔn khráp	Two months ago.
cɔɔn	- kòɔn maa thîinîi khun thamŋaan ʔaraj khráp	What did you do before you came here?
	naaj	master, employer, boss, etc.
	naajthahăan	officer (of a branch of service)
	bòk	land
thêep	- phŏm pen naajthahăan bòk khráp	I am an officer of the army.
	naan	long (of time)
	léɛw	already, then
cɔɔn	- khun rian thîinîi naan léɛw rə́ khráp	Are you studying here long?
thêep	- mâj naan thâwràj khráp	Not very long.

DIALOGUE:

cɔɔn - khun maa càak kruŋthêep mŷarà̀j khráp

thêep - mŷa sɔ̌ɔŋ dyan kɔ̀ɔn khráp

cɔɔn - kɔ̀ɔn maa thîinîi khun thamŋaan ʔaraj khráp

thêep - phɔ̌m pen naajthahǎan bɔ̀k khráp

cɔɔn - khun rian thîinîi naan lɛ́ɛw ré khráp

thêep - mâj naan thâwrà̀j khráp

DRILL ONE: PRONUNCIATION DRILL.

ASPIRATED AND UNASPIRATED CONSONANT SOUNDS:

khun maa	kɔ̀ɔn
càak	kɔ̀ɔn khun
khun maa càak	rúucàk
kruŋthêep	kɔ̀ɔn khun rúucàk
khun maa càak kruŋthêep	kɔ̀ɔn khun rúucàk phǒm

/ya/	/ɛɛ/	/ɛɛw/
nv̌a	lɛɛ	thv̌ɛw
rya	kaafɛɛ	nɛɛw
ryabin	mêɛ	mɛɛw
khrŷaŋbin	jêɛ	léɛw
mŷa	fɛɛn	léɛw ré
mŷaràj	pɛ̀ɛt	paj léɛw ré khráp
myaŋthaj		pɛ̀ɛt ʔaathít lɛ̀ɛw
dyan		
sɔ̌ŋ dyan		

DRILL TWO: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: khun maa càak kruŋthêep mŷaràj khráp (wɔɔchiŋtan)

S: khun maa càak wɔɔchiŋtan mŷaràj khráp

T: When did you come from Bangkok?

S: When did you come from Washington?

a. khun maa càak kruŋthêep mŷaràj khráp (rooŋrian)

b. khun maa càak rooŋrian mŷaràj khráp (talàat)

c. khun maa càak talàat mŷaràj khráp (myaŋthaj)

d. khun maa càak myaŋthaj mŷaràj khráp (bâan)

e. khun maa càak bâan mŷaràj khráp (thîinân)

f. khun maa càak thîinân mŷaràj khráp (chiaŋmàj)

g. khun maa càak chiaŋmàj mŷaràj khráp

DRILL THREE: COUNTING.

0	sŭun	11	sîpʔèt or sîpbèt
1	nỳŋ	12	sîp sŏɔŋ
2	sŏɔŋ	13	sîp săam
3	săam	14	sîp sîi
4	sîi	15	sîp hâa
5	hâa	16	sîp hòk
6	hòk	17	sîp cèt
7	cèt	18	sîp pɛ̀ɛt
8	pɛ̀ɛt	19	sîp kâaw
9	kâaw	20	jîi sîp
10	sîp	21	jîi sîp ʔèt

In rapid and casually speaking for twenties, such as jîi sîp ʔèt etc. sîp is often omitted or occurs in reduced form in jîip ʔèt the learner should learn the proper form and understand the reduced form.

The decades are formed by adding ten with other numerals. For example, sîp + hâa is sîp hâa (15) with the exception that sîp + nỳŋ becomes sîp ʔèt and sŏɔŋ + sîp is jîi sîp (20)

21	jîi sîp ʔèt	or	jîip ʔèt	30	săam sîp
22	jîi sîp sŏɔŋ		jîip sŏɔŋ	40	sîi sîp
23	jîi sîp săam		jîip săam	50	hâa sîp
24	jîi sîp sîi		jîip sîi	60	hòk sîp
25	jîi sîp hâa		jîip hâa	70	cèt sîp
26	jîi sîp hòk		jîip hòk	80	pɛ̀ɛt sîp
27	jîi sîp cèt		jîip cèt	90	kâaw sîp
28	jîi sîp pɛ̀ɛt		jîip pɛ̀ɛt	100	rɔ̀ɔj
29	jîi sîp kâaw		jîip kâaw		78

NOTE: "mŷa" means when as a conjunction. When it occurs any unit of time it is a past tense marker, for examples; cháaw - morning, mŷa cháaw - sometime ago this morning.

DRILL FOUR: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: phŏm maa mŷa sŏoŋ dyan kòɔn khráp (săam)

S: phŏm maa mŷa săam dyan kòɔn khráp

T: I came two months ago.

S: I came thwre months ago.

a. phŏm maa mŷa săam dyan kòɔn khráp (hâa)

b. phŏm maa mŷa hâa dyan kòɔn khráp (ʔaathít)

c. phŏm maa mŷa hâa ʔaathít kòɔn khráp (hòk)

d. phŏm maa mŷa hòk ʔaathít kòɔn khráp (wan)

e. phŏm maa mŷa hòk wan kòɔn khráp (pɛ̀ɛt)

f. phŏm maa mŷa pɛ̀ɛt wan kòɔn khráp (pii)

g. phŏm maa mŷa pɛ̀ɛt pii kòɔn khráp (cèt)

h. phŏm maa mŷa cèt pii kòɔn khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE:

ʔaathít	-	week
wan	-	day
pii	-	year

DRILL FIVE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun rian phaasăa thaj mŷaràj khráp (săam ʔaathít)

S: phŏm rian mŷa săam ʔaathít kɔ̀ɔn khráp (paj myaŋthaj)

T: When did you study Thai?

S: I studied Thai three weeks ago.

a. khun paj myaŋthaj mŷaràj khráp (sɔ̌ɔŋ pii)

phŏm paj mŷa sɔ̌ɔŋ pii kɔ̀ɔn khráp (hěn)

b. khun hěn myaŋthaj mŷaràj khráp (pɛ̀ɛt dyan)

phŏm hěn mŷa pɛ̀ɛt dyan kɔ̀ɔn khráp (dâjjin phaasăa thaj)

c. khun dâjjin phaasăa thaj mŷaràj khráp (sîp wan)

phŏm dâjjin mŷa sîp wan kɔ̀ɔn khráp (khâwcaj)

d. khun khâwcaj phaasăa thaj mŷaràj khráp (săam wan)

phŏm khâwcaj mŷa săam wan kɔ̀ɔn khráp (sɔ̌ɔn)

e. khun sɔ̌ɔn phaasăa thaj mŷaràj khráp (sîp pii)

phŏm sɔ̌ɔn mŷa sîp pii kɔ̀ɔn khráp (bɔ̀ɔk kháw)

f. khun bɔ̀ɔk kháw mŷaràj khráp (sɔ̌ɔŋ ʔaathít)

phŏm bɔ̀ɔk mŷa sɔ̌ɔŋ ʔaathít kɔ̀ɔn khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE:

hěn	-	to see
dâjjinm	-	to hear
khâwcaj	-	understand
bɔ̀ɔk	-	to tell

DRILL SIX: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: kɔ̀ɔn maa thîinîi khun thamŋaan (thamrâatchakaan) ʔaraj khráp

S: phǒm thamrâatchakaan khráp (rian)

T: What did you do before you came here?

S: I work with the government.

a. kɔ̀ɔn maa thîinîi khun rian ʔaraj khráp (phaasǎa thaj)
phǒm rian phaasǎa thaj khráp (sɔ̌ɔn)

b. kɔ̀ɔn maa thîinîi khun sɔ̌ɔn ʔaraj khráp (phaasǎa thaj)
phǒm sɔ̌ɔn phaasǎa thaj khráp (ʔàan)

c. kɔ̀ɔn maa thîinîi khun ʔàan ʔaraj khráp (phaasǎa thaj)
phǒm ʔàan phaasǎa thaj khráp (khĭan)

d. kɔ̀ɔn maa thîinîi khun khĭan ʔaraj khráp (phaasǎa thaj)
phǒm khĭan phaasǎa thaj khráp (phûut phaasǎa)

e. kɔ̀ɔn maa thîinîi khun phûut phaasǎa ʔaraj khráp (ʔaŋkrît)
phǒm phûut phaasǎa ʔaŋkrît khráp (lên)

f. kɔ̀ɔn maa thîinîi khun lên ʔaraj khráp (tennis)
phǒm lên tennis khráp

DRILL SEVEN:

MODEL: T: khun rian phaasăa thaj naan khráp (lέεw)
S: khun rian phaasăa thaj naan lέεw khráp

T: You are studying (studied) Thai for a long time.
S: You have studied Thai for a long time already.

a. khun jùu kruŋthêep naan khráp
khun jùu kruŋthêep naan lέεw khráp

b. kháw khâwcaj phaasăa thaj khráp
kháw khâwcaj phaasăa thaj lέεw khráp

c. thahăan rya sâap khráp
thahăan rya sâap lέεw khráp

d. thahăan bòk paj naj myaŋ khráp
thahăan bòk paj naj myaŋ lέεw khráp

e. phŏm dâjjin khráp
phŏm dâjjin lέεw khráp

f. kháw rúu khráp
kháw rúu lέεw khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: sâap - to know about
rúu - to know

NOTE: In an affirmative statement in which "lέεw" occurs, only the question word "rə́" can be used to transform it into an interrogative sentence.

DRILL EIGHT:

MODEL: T: khun rian phaasăa thaj naan lέεw khráp (rə́)

S: khun rian phaasăa thaj naan lέεw rə́ khráp

T: You have studied Thai for a long time.

S: Have you (did you) studied Thai for a long time?

a. nákrian paj bâan lέεw khráp

nákrian paj bâan lέεw rə́ khráp

b. kháw paj sýy khɔ̌ɔŋ lέεw khráp

kháw paj sýy khɔ̌ɔŋ lέεw rə́ khráp

c. phɔ̂ɔkháa paj thúrá lέεw khráp

phɔ̂ɔkháa paj thúrá lέεw rə́ khráp

d. khâarâatchakaan paj thamŋaan lέεw khráp

khâarâatchakaan paj thamŋaan lέεw rə́ khráp

e. khruu paj thîaw lέεw khráp

khruu paj thîaw lέεw rə́ khráp

f. nákrian khâwcaj lέεw khráp

nákrian khâwcaj lέεw rə́ khráp

DRILL NINE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: kháw rian phaasăa thaj naan lέεw rə́ khráp (yes)
S: rian naan lέεw khráp (dii)

T: Has he been studying Thai long?
S: Yes, he has.

a. kháw rian phaasăa thaj dii lέεw rə́ khráp (yes)
rian dii lέεw khráp (ʔàan)

b. kháw ʔàan phaasăa thaj dii lέεw rə́ khráp (no)
ʔàan mâj dii thâwràj khráp (phûut)

c. kháw phûut phaasăa thaj dii lέεw rə́ khráp (yes)
phûut dii lέεw khráp (khâwcaj)

d. kháw khâwcaj phaasăa thaj dii lέεw rə́ khráp (no)
khâwcaj mâj dii thâwràj khráp (khĭan)

e. kháw khĭan phaasăa thaj dii lέεw rə́ khráp (no)
khĭan mâj dii thâwràj khráp (sŏon)

f. kháw sŏon phaasăa thaj dii lέεw rə́ khráp (yes)
sŏon dii lέεw khráp

COMPREHENSION: (PART I)

A. - sawàtdii khráp khun henrîi
sabaaj dii ré khráp

B. - sabaaj dii khráp khɔ̀ɔpkhun

A. - khun maa càak myaŋthaj mŷarày khráp

B. - mŷa sɔ̌ɔŋ ʔaathít kɔ̀ɔn khráp

A. - kruŋthêep pen jaŋŋaj khráp

B. - rɔ́ɔn mâak lɛ́ɛw kɔ̂ róttît dûaj khráp

A. - khun chɔ̂ɔp kruŋthêep máj khráp

B. - chɔ̂ɔp mâak khráp mii nájkláp sanùk mâak

A. - khun paj thîaw caŋwàt ʔaraj khráp

B. - phɔ̌m paj sǎam caŋwàt
phɔ̌m mâj chɔ̂ɔp tàaŋcaŋwàt thâwràj rɔk khráp

A. - khun paj chiaŋmày dûaj châj máj khráp

B. - châj khráp phɔ̌m paj chiaŋmày lɛ́ɛw kɔ̂ khoorâat dûaj

A. - paj jaŋŋaj khráp

B. - phɔ̌m paj khrŷaŋbin khráp

COMPREHENSION: (PART II)

A. - naajthahăan thaj phûut phaasăa ʔaŋkrît rý phaasăa thaj khráp

B. - kháw phûut phaasăa ʔaŋkrît mâj dii nák khráp
kháw khâwcaj phaasăa ʔaŋkrît dii mâak

A. - phŏm kɔ̂ phûut phaasăa thaj mâj dii ləəj khráp

B. - khun jùu thîi myaŋthaj naan ró khráp

A. - mâj naan rɔk khráp phŏm jùu thîi kruŋthêep sîi dyan léɛw kɔ̂ paj jùu chiaŋmàj hâa ʔaathít khráp

B. - khun mâj chôɔp myaŋthaj thâwràj châj máj khráp

A. - mâj châj rɔk khráp phŏm chôɔp khon thaj mâak khráp

B. - khun jùu thîinân sŏɔŋ pii măj châj ró khráp

A. - châj khráp

VOCABULARY:

ʔaathít	week
bòk	land
thahǎan bòk	soldier
bɔ̀ɔk	to tell, say
càak	from
dyan	month
dâjjin	to hear
kɔ̀ɔn	before, former, previous
kháw	he, she, they
khâwcaj	to understand
lɛ́ɛw	already, then
mɸ̂aràj	when
mɸ̂a	when (conj.)
naaj	employer, boss, etc.
naan	long (of time)
pii	year
rúu	to know (informal, used with intimates only)
sâap, rúu	to know about
thîinîi	here
thîinân	there
wan	day

LESSON SEVEN

DIALOGUE

cim	- sawàtdii khráp	Hi, how are you doing?
	pen jaŋŋaj khráp	
	rŷaj rŷaj	as usual, continuously
	rúucàk	to know, to be acquainted with
	jaŋ	still, not yet
	phanrajaa, phanjaa, mia	- wife
pramôot	- rŷaj rŷaj khráp	As usual, so so.
	ʔôɔ khun cim rúucàk khun thêep lέεw ré jaŋ khráp	Oh! Jim have you met khun Thape yet?
	khun maalinii phanrajaa khun thêep khráp	Khun Malinee is Khun Thape's wife.
cim	- sawàtdii khráp	How do you do?
thêep	- sawàtdii khráp	How do you do?
malinii	- sawàtdii khâ	How do you do?
	wannii	today
pramôot	- wannii khun cim mâj paj rooŋrian ré khráp	Jim, don't you go to school today?

	khɔ̌ɔthôot	excuse me
	laa la	good bye
cim	- paj khráp	Yes, I do.
	khɔ̌ɔthôot laa la khráp	Excuse me. Good bye.
	wanlăŋ	the day after, later
	phóp	to meet
	kan	each other
	màj	a new, again, new
	ná?	a particle
pramôot	- wanlăŋ phóp kan màj ná	See you later.
	sawàtdii khráp	Good bye.

DIALOGUE:

cim - sawàtdii khráp

pen jaŋŋaj khráp

pramôot - rŷaj rŷaj khráp

ʔôɔ khun cim rúucàk khun thêep lέεw ré jaŋ khráp

khun maalinii phanrajaa khun thêep khráp

cim - sawàtdii khráp

thêep - sawàtdii khráp

maalinii - sawàtdii khâ

pramôot - wannîi khun cim mâj paj rooŋrian ré khráp

cim - paj khráp

khɔ̌ɔthôot laa la khráp

pramôot - wanlăŋ phóp kan màj ná

sawàtdii khráp

NOTE ON DIALOGUE: In Thai there are many forms of greetings and introduction They are dependent on social status and age. The learners should be aware of these three status:- superior, equals and inferiors. For example; the greeting "pen jaŋŋaj -or- pen ŋaj" sometimes "wâa jaŋŋaj" is used among intimates only. Never use this form of greeting to your superiors, those who are higher status, or of equal status and greater age. Besides the social groups there are also formal and informal types of discourse.

"ná" is another particle used to make an utterance gentler, milder, less abrupt. There are many uses of "ná" in the Thai utterances. The learner should observe the usages and learn to use it. The "ná" that occure in this lesson as in the sentence "phaasăa ʔaŋkrìt jâak mâak ná ciŋ máj khráp" this "ná" is used in a suggestion seeking agreement.

DRILL ONE: PRONUNCIATION DRILL.

/ ɛ́ɛw /

maa lɛ́ɛw

jùu lɛ́ɛw

sýy lɛ́ɛw

sâap lɛ́ɛw

sɔ̌ɔn lɛ́ɛw

maa lɛ́ɛw rɔ́ jaŋ

jùu lɛ́ɛw rɔ́ jaŋ

sýy lɛ́ɛw rɔ́ jaŋ

sâap lɛ́ɛw rɔ́ jaŋ

sɔ̌ɔn lɛ́ɛw rɔ́ jaŋ

/ yaj /

rŷaj rŷaj

nyaj nyaj

nỳaj nỳaj

mŷaj mŷaj

chỳaj chỳaj

FALLING vs. RISING

khɔ̌ɔ thôot

sɔ̌ɔŋ hâa

sɔ̌ɔŋ kâaw

sǎam hâa

sǎam kâaw

ASPIRATED vs. UNASPIRATED

khun pen khruu

phɔ̌m pen khruu

càak kruŋthêep

pen phanrajaa khraj

pen phŷan khun

paj phóp kan

DRILL TWO:

MODEL: T: khun chôɔp rian phaasăa máj khráp (yes)

S: phŏm chôɔp (rian phaasăa) khráp (paj thîaw)

T: Do you like to learn languages?

S: Yes, I do.

a. khun chôɔp paj thîaw máj khráp (mâj...rɔ̀k)

phŏm mâj chôɔp (paj thîaw) rɔ̀k khráp (paj dɔɔn lên)

b. khun chôɔp paj dɔɔn lên máj khráp (mâj...thâwrâj)

phŏm mâj chôɔp (paj dɔɔn lên) thâwrâj khráp (paj sʉ̌y khŏɔŋ)

c. khun chôɔp paj sʉ́y khŏɔŋ máj khráp (mâj...lɔɔj)

phŏm mâj chôɔp (paj sʉ́y khŏɔŋ) lɔɔj khráp (phûut phaasăa thaj)

d. khun chôɔp phûut phaasăa thaj máj khráp (mâj...thâwrâj)

phŏm mâj chôɔp (phûut phaasăa thaj) thâwrâj khráp (duu năŋ)

e. khun chôɔp duu năŋ máj khráp (yes...mâak)

phŏm chôɔp (duu năŋ) mâak khráp (lên tennít)

f. khun chôɔp lên tennít máj khráp (yes...mâak)

phŏm chôɔp (lên tennít) mâak khráp

NOTE: "khraj" means - who, whom and whose

"bâan khraj" or "bâan khɔ̌ɔŋ khraj" - whose house is this? "khɔɔŋ" is optional, but "khɔ̌ɔŋ" is obligatory when the noun is omitted as in "khɔ̌ɔŋ khraj" - Whose is this? "bâan khraj" the answer is "bâan phǒm" or "khɔ̌ɔŋ phǒm"

There is only one form of each personal pronoun such as "you - khun" and "I, me - phǒm (male), dichán (female), he, him, she, her, they, them - kháw". The possessive adjectives - you, my, his, her, their have also the same forms as the personal pronouns. The possessive adjectives do not occur as frequently as those of English. The possessive pronouns like mine, yours, hers, his, theirs have also the same form as the personal pronouns and possessive adjective. In the case that we want to emphasise possession then the word "khɔ̌ɔŋ" which means - things, belonging to, is used in the same manner as the word "of" in English. For example:-

khruu phǒm	-	khruu khɔ̌ɔŋ phǒm	(My teacher)
rooŋrian khun	-	rooŋrian khɔ̌ɔŋ khun	(Your school)
phŷan kháw	-	phŷan khɔ̌ɔŋ kháw	(His friend)

DRILL THREE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun phóp khruu khraj khráp (khruu phŏm)
S: phŏm phóp khruu phŏm khráp (phanrajaa)

T: Whose teacher did you meet?
S: I met my teacher.

a. khun phóp phanrajaa khraj khrap (phanrajaa khun)
phŏm phóp phanrajaa khun khráp (sýy rót)

b. khun sýy rót khraj khráp (rót kháw)
phŏm syy rót kháw khráp (paj bâan)

c. khun paj bâan khraj khráp (bâan kháw)
phŏm paj bâan kháw khráp (jùu bâan)

d. khun jùu bâan khraj khráp (bâan phŷan phŏm)
phŏm jùu bâan phŷan phŏm khráp (hĕn rót)

e. khun hĕn rót khraj khráp (săamii kháw)
phŏm hĕn rót săamii kháw khráp (rúucàk phanrajaa)

f. khun rúucàk phanrajaa khraj khráp (khun thêep)
phŏm rúucàk phanrajaa khun thêep khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: phŷan - friend
săamii - husband

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DRILL FOUR: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun pen nákrian ré khráp

S: khráp phŏm pen nákrian (khruu)

T: Are you a student?

S: Yes, I am.

a. khun pen khruu ré khráp

khráp phŏm pen khruu (thahăan bòk)

b. khun pen thahăan bòk ré khráp

khráp phŏm pen thahăan bòk khr (thahăan rya)

c. khun pen thahăan rya ré khráp

khráp phŏm pen thahăan rya (naajthahăan)

d. khun pen naajthahăan ré khráp

khráp phŏm pen naajthahăan (phonthahăan)

e. khun pen phonthahăan ré khráp

khráp phŏm pen phonthahăan (khâarâatchakaan)

f. khun pen khâarâatchakaan ré khráp

khráp phŏm pen khâarâatchakaan

VOCABULARY NOTE: phonthahăan - a private

DRILL FIVE:

MODEL: T: kháw paj rooŋrian

S: kháw mâj paj rooŋrian ré khráp (sɔ̌ɔn phaasăa thaj)

T: He goes to school.

S: Doesn't he go to school?

a. kháw sɔ̌ɔn phaasăa thaj khráp

kháw mâj sɔ̌ɔn phaasăa thaj ré khráp (lên tennít)

b. kháw lên tennít khráp

kháw mâj lên tennít ré khráp (paj duu năŋ)

c. kháw paj duu năŋ khráp

kháw mâj paj duu năŋ ré khráp (paj thîinân)

d. kháw paj thîinân khráp

kháw mâj paj thîinân ré khráp (khâwcaj phaasăa thaj)

e. kháw khâwcaj phaasăa thaj khráp

kháw mâj khâwcaj phaasăa thaj ré khráp (maa thîinîi)

f. kháw maa thîinîi khráp

kháw mâj maa thîinîi ré khráp

DRILL SIX: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: kháw paj roonrian lέεw ré khráp

S: khráp paj lέεw (rúucàk khun)

T: Did he go to school?

S: Yes, he did.

a. kháw rúucàk khun lέεw ré khráp

khráp rúucàk lέεw (phóp khruu phŏm)

b. kháw phóp khruu phŏm lέεw ré khráp

khráp phóp lέεw (duu năŋ thaj)

c. kháw duu năŋ thaj lέεw ré khráp

khráp duu lέεw (sýy rót)

d. kháw sýy rót lέεw ré khráp

khráp sýy lέεw (paj bâan)

e. kháw paj bâan lέεw ré khráp

khráp paj lέεw (ʔàan phaasăa thaj)

f. kháw ʔàan phaasăa thaj lέεw ré khráp

khráp ʔàan lέεw

DRILL SEVEN: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun rúucàk khun pramôot lέεw ré̀ jaŋ khráp

S: jaŋ mâj rúucàk khráp (khâwcaj)

T: Have you met Mr. Pramote yet?

S: No, I haven't met him yet.

a. khun khâwcaj lέεw ré̀ jaŋ khráp

jaŋ mâj khâwcaj khráp (phóp khruu phŏm)

b. khun phóp khruu phŏm lέεw ré̀ jaŋ khráp

jaŋ mâj phóp khráp (mii rótjon)

c. khun mii rótjon lέεw ré̀ jaŋ khráp

jaŋ mâj mii khráp (hĕn bâan phŏm)

d. khun hĕn bâan phŏm lέεw ré̀ jaŋ khráp

jaŋ mâj hĕn khráp (dâjjin)

e. khun dâjjin lέεw ré̀ jaŋ khráp

jaŋ mâj dâjjin khráp (sâap)

f. khun sâap lέεw ré̀ jaŋ khráp

jaŋ mâj sâap khráp

DRILL EIGHT: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun tham ʔaraj thîinîi khráp (rian phaasăa thaj)
S: phŏm rian phaasăa thaj khrap (sŏɔn)

T: What are you doing here?
S: I am studying Thai.

a. khun sŏɔn ʔaraj thîinîi khráp (phaasăa thaj)
phŏm sŏɔn phaasăa thaj khráp (phûut phaasăa)

b. khun phûut phaasăa ʔaraj thîinîi khráp (thaj)
phŏm phûut phaasăa thaj khráp (lên)

c. khun lên ʔaraj thîinîi khráp (tennít)
phŏm lên tennít khráp (sýy)

d. khun sýy ʔaraj thîinîi khráp (khŏɔŋ)
phŏm sýy khŏɔŋ khráp (duu)

e. khun duu ʔaraj thîinîi khráp (róttît)
phŏm duu róttît khráp (rian)

f. khun rian ʔaraj thîinîi khráp (phaasăa ciin)
phŏm rian phaasăa ciin khráp

NOTE: The English translation of the following drills indicates action going on. In Thai the progressive tense occurs only when one wants to emphasize the action at some specific time. Most of the time the progressive tense is in the same pattern as present and past tense. For examples; "khun phûut phaasăa ʔaraj" can mean "What language do you speak? or What language are you speaking?" This depends on the situation where it is used. There are three patterns of progressive tense in Thai. "tɔɔn níi khun tham ʔaraj" At the present time what are you doing? "tɔɔn níi phŏm kamlaŋ rian phaasăa jùu -or- phŏm kamlaŋ rian phaasăa thaj" and the third pattern is "phŏm rian phaasăa thaj jùu" "jùu" as a secondary verb indicates the same meaning as "-ing" in "I am studying Thai". These three patterns can be used interchangeably.

DRILL NINE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun kamlaŋ rian ʔaraj khráp (phaasăa thaj)

S: phŏm kamlaŋ rian phaasăa thaj khráp(sɔ̌ɔn)

T: What are you studying?

S: I am studying Thai.

a. khun kamlaŋ sɔ̌ɔn ʔaraj khráp (phaasăa thaj)

phŏm kamlaŋ sɔ̂ɔn phaasăa thaj khráp (duu)

b. khun kamlaŋ duu ʔaraj khráp (bâan)

phŏm kamlaŋ duu bâan khráp (lên)

c. khun kamlaŋ lên ʔaraj khráp (tennít)

phŏm kamlaŋ lên tennít khráp (sýy)

d. khun kamlaŋ sýy ʔaraj khráp (rót)

phŏm kamlaŋ sýy rót khráp (khĭan)

e. khun kamlaŋ khĭan ʔaraj khráp (phaasăa thaj)

phŏm kamlaŋ khĭan phaasăa thaj khráp (phûut phaasăa)

f. khun kamlaŋ phûut phaasăa ʔaraj khráp (thaj)

phŏm kamlaı phûut phaasăa thaj khráp

COMPREHENSION: (PART I)

A. - khun thêep khráp kɔ̀ɔn khun maa ʔamerikaa khun rian phaasăa ʔaŋkrît thîinăj khráp

B. - phŏm rian thîi rooŋrian naj kruŋthêep khráp

A. - khun rian phaasăa ʔaŋkrît naan thâwràj khráp

B. - mâj naan thawràj rɔk khráp

A. - khun maa jùu thîi wɔɔchiŋtan mŷaràj khráp

B. - mŷa săam dyan kɔ̀ɔn khráp

A. - kɔ̀ɔn maa thîinîi khun tham ʔaraj khráp

B. - phŏm pen naajthahăan bòk khráp
khun lâ khráp

A. - phŏm pen naajthahăan rya khráp
khun chôɔp pen thahăan máj khráp

B. - chôɔp mâak khráp

COMPREHENSION: (PART II)

A. - khun maa càak caŋwàt ʔaraj khráp

B. - phŏm maa càak khoorâat khráp

A. - khoorâat jùu phâak nŷa châj máj khrap

B. - mâj châj rɔk khráp

khun rian phaasăa thaj mŷaràj khráp

A. - mŷa sii ʔaathít kɔ̀ɔn khráp

B. - khun phûut phaasăa thaj kèŋ mâak khráp

A. - khɔ̀ɔpkhun khráp

mâj kèŋ ləəj khráp

B. - khun rúucàk thahăan ʔamerikan thîi myaŋ thaj máj khráp

A. - rúucàk khráp

VOCABULARY:

jaŋ	not yet, still, yet
khɔ̌thôot	excuse me, to apologize, I'm sorry
kan	each other
laa	to say good bye, good bye
la	particle used often with mildly entreative and for corroborative force.
màj	again, a new, new, fresh
phóp	to meet, to encounter, find
phanrajaa))- phanjaa, mia)	wife (mia - wife, it is used only among intimates)
ná	particle used to make an utterance gentler, milder, sometimes with an additional element of invitation, coaxing suggesting, etc.
rúucàk	to know, to be acquainted with
rŷaj rŷaj	continuously, to be so so, as usual
săamii	husband
phŭa	husband, it is used only among intimates
phŷan	friend, it has to be the same age and status.
wannîi	today
wanlăŋ	the later day, later

LESSON EIGHT

DIALOGUE

	chŷy	name, to be named, to be called
cɔɔn	- phŏm chŷy cɔɔn wáj	My name is John White.
	khɔ̌ɔthôot khun chŷy ʔaraj khráp	Excuse me, what is your name?
pramôot	- pramôot khráp	Mine is Pramote.
	naamsakun	last name, surname, family name
cɔɔn	- naamsakun ʔaraj khráp	What is your last name?
	sǐiphoŋ	a last name (Sripong)
	khɤɤj	ever, at one time, used to,
pramôot	- sǐiphoŋ khráp	Sripong.
	khun khɤɤj jùu myaŋthaj	You stayed in Thailand
	maa lέɛw ré khráp	(for sometime) didn't you?
	jaŋ	not yet, still, yet
	kamlaŋ	progressive adv-aux indicating action going on
	jùu	when used as a second verb, "jùu" indicates the state of going on
cɔɔn	- jaŋ khráp phŏm kamlaŋ rian phaasǎa thaj jùu	Not yet, I am studying Thai.

	ôɔ	Oh Oh, yes.
	mínâalâ	no wonder
	thɤ̌ŋ (dâj)	so, then, as a consequence
pramôot -	ôɔ mínâalâ thɤ̌ŋ dâj	Oh, no wonder you speak
	phûut kèŋ ná khráp	(the language) well.

DIALOGUE:

cɔɔn - phŏm chŷy cɔɔn wáj
khŏɔthôot khun chŷy ʔaraj khráp

pramôot - pramôot khráp

cɔɔn - naamsakun ʔaraj khráp

pramôot - sĭiphong khráp
khun khəəj jùu myaŋthaj maa lέɛw ré khráp

cɔɔn - jaŋ khráp phŏm kamlaŋ rian phaasăa thaj jùu

pramôot - ôɔ mínâalâ thŷŋ dâj phûut kèŋ ná khráp

107112

DRILL ONE: PRONUNCIATION DRILL.

RISING AND FALLING

khǒɔ thôot

sǒɔŋ hâa

săam kâaw

khăaj khâaw

hěn bâan

phǒm chŷy

thỳŋ dâj

RISING vs. FALLING

sǒɔŋ nỳŋ kâaw

sǒɔŋ săam kâaw

sǒɔŋ sìi kâaw

sǒɔŋ hâa kâaw

sǒɔŋ hòk kâaw

sǒɔŋ cèt kâaw

sǒɔŋ pɛɛt kâaw

sǒɔŋ kâaw kâaw

/ y / vs. / u /

nỳŋ	nùm
thỳŋ	thûŋ
khŷn	khun
sŷŋ	sûm
lýk	lúk
dỳk	dùk

/ yy / vs. / ya /

chŷy	chŷa
sýy	sŷa
ɯyy	ɯ̂ya
naŋsỳy	năŋsỳa
khyyn	dyan
phỳyn	phŷan

DRILL TWO: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun chŷy ʔaraj khráp (cɔɔn)
S: chŷy cɔɔn khráp (kháw)`

T: What is your name?
S: My name is John.

a. kháw chŷy ʔaraj khráp (pramôot)
chŷy pramôot khráp (khruu khun)

b. khruu khun chŷy ʔaraj khráp (suchaadaa)
chŷy suchaadaa khráp (phŷan khun)

c. phŷan khun chŷy ʔaraj khráp (thêep)
chŷy thêep khráp (naaj)

d. naaj khun chŷy ʔaraj khráp (cɔɔn wáj)
chŷy cɔɔn wáj khráp (thanŏn)

e. thanŏn chŷy ʔaraj khráp (carəənkruŋ)
chŷy thanŏn carəənkruŋ khráp (rooŋnăŋ)

f. rooŋnăŋ chŷy ʔaraj khráp (khiŋ)
chŷy khiŋ khráp (ráan ʔaahăan)

g. ráan ʔaahăan chŷy ʔaraj khráp (sŏɔndɛɛŋ)
chŷy sŏɔndɛɛŋ khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE:

khruu khun	-	your teacher
phŷan khun	-	your friend
naaj	-	boss
thanŏn	-	road, street
ráan ʔaahăan	-	restaurant
rooŋnăŋ	-	movie house

NOTE: None verb pattern.

DRILL THREE: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: naamsakun ʔaraj khráp (chŷy)

S: chŷy ʔaraj khráp

T: What is (your) last name?

S: What is (your) name?

a. chŷy ʔaraj khráp (wan)

b. wan ʔaraj khráp (dyan)

c. dyan ʔaraj khráp (pii)

d. pii ʔaraj khrap (phaasăa)

e. phaasăa ʔaraj khráp (khrŷaŋbin)

f. khrŷaŋbin ʔaraj khráp (ráan)

g. ráan ʔaraj khráp (ʔaahăan)

h. ʔaahăan ʔaraj khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE:

pii	-	year
ráan	-	store
ʔaahăan	-	food

DRILL FOUR: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: khun khəəj jùu myaŋthaj maa lέεw ré khráp (paj)

S: khun khəəj paj myaŋthaj maa lέεw re khráp

T: You stayed in Thailand, didn't you?

S: You went to Thailand, didn't you?

a. khun khəəj paj myaŋthaj maa lέεw ré khráp (duu)

b. khun khəəj duu myaŋthaj maa lέεw ré khráp (thîaw)

c. khun khəəj thîaw myaŋthaj maa lέεw ré khráp (chom)

d. khun khəəj chom myaŋthaj maa lέεw ré khráp (rúucàk)

e. khun khəəj rúucàk myaŋthaj maa lέεw ré khráp (hěn)

f. khun khəəj hěn myaŋthaj maa lέεw ré khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: chom - to admire

NOTE: To answer "khəəj....maa lέεw ré" with "No".

DRILL FIVE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun khəəj paj chiaŋmàj maa lέεw ré khráp

S: jaŋ khráp phŏm màj khəəj paj

T: You went to Chiangmai, didn't you?

S: No, I have never been to Chiangmai yet.

a. khun khəəj ?àan phaasăa thaj maa lέεw ré khráp

jaŋ khráp phŏm mâj khəəj ?àan

b. kháw khəəj duu năŋ thaj lέεw ré khráp

jaŋ khráp kháw mâj khəəj duu

c. phŷan khun khəəj paj kruŋthêep lέεw ré khráp

jaŋ khráp kháw mâj khəəj paj

d. naaj thahăan khəəj hěn rooŋrian lέεw ré khráp

jaŋ khrıap naajthahăan mâj khəəj hěn

e. phôɔkháa khəəj khăaj ?aahăan lέεw ré khráp

jaŋ khráp phôɔkháa mâj khəəj khăaj

f. khun khəəj rúucàk naaj phŏm lέεw ré khráp

jaŋ khráp phŏm mâj khəəj rúucàk

NOTE: To answer "khəəj....maa lέεw ré" with "yes".

DRILL SIX: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun khəəj jùu myaŋthaj maa lέεw ré khráp

S: khráp khəəj jùu lέεw

T: You stayed in Thailand, didn't you?

S: Yes, I did.

a. khun khəəj paj thîaw chiaŋmàj maa lέεw ré khráp
khráp khəəj paj lέεw

b. khun khəəj rúucàk naaj phŏm lέεw ré khráp
khráp khəəj rúucàk lέεw

c. khun khəəj duu năŋ thaj lέεw ré khráp
khráp khəəj duu lέεw

d. khun khəəj dâjjin phaasăa wîatnaam (juan) lέεw ré khráp
khráp khəəj dâjjin lέεw

e. khâarâatchakaan khəəj hěn bâan khun lέεw ré khráp
khráp khəəj hěn lέεw

f. naajthahăan khəəj chom tàaŋcaŋwàt maa lέεw ré khráp
khráp khəəj chom lέεw

DRILL SEVEN: COUNTING.

0	sŭun	11	sîp ʔèt or sîp bèt
1	nɣ̀ŋ	20	jîi sîp
2	sŏɔŋ	21	jîi sîp ʔèt
3	săam	31	săam sîp ʔèt
4	sìi	41	sìi sîp ʔèt
5	hâa	51	hâa sîp ʔèt
6	hòk	61	hòk sîp ʔèt
7	cèt	71	cèt sîp ʔèt
8	pɛ̀ɛt	81	pɛ̀ɛt sîp ʔèt
9	kâaw	91	kâaw sîp ʔèt
10	sîp	100	rɔ́ɔj (nyŋ) or nɣ̀ŋ rɔ́ɔj

101	rɔ́ɔj ʔèt or rɔ́ɔj nɣ̀ŋ	510	hâa rɔ́ɔj sîp
102	rɔ́ɔj sŏɔŋ	620	hòk rɔ́ɔj jîi sîp
200	sŏɔŋ rɔ́ɔj	725	cèt rɔ́ɔj jîi sîp hâa
201	sŏɔŋ rɔ́ɔj ʔèt	870	pɛ̀ɛt rɔ́ɔj cèt sîp
302	săam rɔ́ɔj sŏɔŋ	999	kâaw rɔ́ɔj kâaw sîp kâaw
408	sìi rɔ́ɔj pɛ̀ɛt	1000	phan (nyŋ) or nɣ̀ŋ phan

SAY THE FOLLOWING NUMERALS IN THAI:

1	4	6	7	8	10	0	2	3	5	9	20
30	12	13	40	14	50	15	60	16	70	17	80
18	90	19	100	101	200	315	450	565	789	989	
1000	1776	1914	1969								

DRILL EIGHT: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: ɔ̂ɔ mínâalâ thɤ̌ŋ dâj phûut kèŋ ná khráp (rian)

S: ɔ̂ɔ mínâalâ thɤ̌ŋ dâj rian kèŋ ná khráp

T: Oh, no wonder you speak (Thai) so well.

S: Oh, no wonder you study well.

a. ɔ̂ɔ mínâalâ thɤ̌ŋ dâj rian kèŋ ná khráp (thamŋaan)

b. ɔ̂ɔ mínâalâ thɤ̌ŋ dâj thamŋaan kèŋ ná khráp (sɤ̌ɔn)

c. ɔ̂ɔ mínâalâ thɤ̌ŋ dâj sɤ̌ɔn kèŋ ná khráp (tham ʔaahăan)

d. ɔ̂ɔ mínâalâ thɤ̌ŋ dâj tham ʔaahăan kèŋ ná khráp (fɤ̀k)

e. ɔ̂ɔ mínâalâ thɤ̌ŋ dâj fɤ̀k kèŋ ná khráp (kháakhăaj)

f. ɔ̂ɔ mínâalâ thɤ̌ŋ dâj kháakhăaj kèŋ ná khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: fɤ̀k - to train

DRILL NINE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun kamlaŋ rian jùu thîinăj khráp (rooŋrian)

S: phŏm kamlaŋ rian jùu thîi rooŋrian khráp (dəən)

T: Where are you studying?

S: I am studying at school.

a. khun kamlaŋ dəən jùu thîinăj khráp (rooŋrian)

phŏm kamlaŋ dəən jùu thîi rooŋrian khráp (thamŋaan)

b. khun kamlaŋ thamŋaan jùu thîinăj khráp (rooŋrian)

phŏm kamlaŋ thamŋaan jùu thîi rooŋrian khráp (fỳk)

c. khun kamlaŋ fỳk jùu thîinăj khráp (rooŋrian)

phŏm kamlaŋ fỳk jùu thîi rooŋrian khráp (dəən)

d. khun kamlaŋ dəən jùu thîinăj khráp (khâajfỳk)

phŏm kamlaŋ dəən jùu thîi khâajfỳk khráp (phûut)

e. khun kamlaŋ phûut jùu thîinăj khráp (khâajfỳk)

phŏm kamlaŋ phûut jùu thîi khâajfỳk khráp (sýy khŏəŋ)

f. khun kamlaŋ sýy khŏəŋ jùu thîinăj khráp (khâajfỳk)

phŏm kamlaŋ sýy khŏəŋ jùu thîi khâajfỳk khráp

VOCABULARY:

ʔaahǎan	food
chŷy	name, to be named
chom	to admire, to prize, to give a compliment to
fỳa	to train, to drill, practice
jùu	as a second verb indicating action going on
khəəj	ever, at one time, etc.
kamlaŋ	progressive aux. indicating action going on
khâajfỳk	bootcamp
mínâalâ	no wonder
naamsakun	surname, last name, family name
ʔôɔ	oh, oh, yes
pii	year
ráan	store, shop
ráan ʔaahǎan	restaurant
thanŏn	road, street

LESSON NINE

DIALOGUE

. . .	. . . . ʔéʔ	an exclamation expressing surprise
	wanthîi	the date (time)
coon	- ʔéʔ wannîi wan ʔaraj	Oh, what's today?
	wanthîi thâwràj khráp	And what is the date?
	wan ʔaathít	Sunday
	thîi pèɛt	the eighth (thîi is used with a cardinal number to contrast an ordinal number like thîi and pèɛt)
	thammaj	why
	thammaj ré	why do you ask?
thêep	- wan ʔaathít thîi pèɛt	It's Sunday the eighth.
	thammaj ré khráp	Why do you ask?
	naŋsў̌y	book, letter
	phim	to print, to type
	naŋsў̌yphim	newspaper
	mŷawaannîi	yesterday
coon	- naŋsў̌yphim mŷawaannîi	Where is yesterday's
	jùu thîinăj khráp	newspaper?

	mɤ̌ankan	too, also, in the ame way
	dâj, dâaj	get to, did (indicating past time)
thêep -	mâj sâap khráp	I don't know.
	phɤ̌m kô jaŋ mâj dâj ʔàan mɤ̌ankan	I have not read it either.
	jàak	to want to, to wish, to desire
	khàaw	news
	kɔɔŋphon	division (military term)
	sɤ̌a	tiger, panther
	dam	black
	sɤ̌adam	black panther
cɔɔn -	mii khàaw rɤ̂aŋ kɔɔŋphon sɤ̌adam dûaj khráp	There is also the news about the Black Panther Division.
thêep -	ré khráp	Is that so? Is that right?

DIALOGUE:

coon - ʔéʔ wannîi wan ʔaraj
wanthîi thâwràj khráp

thêep - wan ʔaathít thîi pɛ̀ɛt
thammaj ré khráp

coon - naŋsўyphim mŷawaannîi jùu thîinăj khráp

thêep - mâj sâap khráp
phŏm kô jaŋ mâj dâj ʔàan mўankan

coon - mii khàaw rŷaŋ kɔɔŋphon sўadam dûaj khráp

thêep - ré khráp

DRILL ONE: PRONUNCIATION DRILL.

SHORT VOWELS vs. LONG VOWELS

wannîi	waannîi
jaŋ	jaaŋ
khàw	khàaw
caŋ	caaŋ
nân	nâan
nan	naan
sèt	sèet

/ yy / vs. / ya /

sýy	sýa
sў̌y	sў̌a
naŋsў̌y	năŋsў̌a
myy	mya
mў̌yn	mў̌an
phŷyn	phŷan
lŷyn	lŷan

DRILL TWO: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: wan ʔaathít thîi pèɛt khráp (wan can)

S: wan can thîi kâaw khráp

T: It's Sunday the eighth.

S: It's Monday the ninth.

a. wan can thîi kâaw khráp (wan ʔaŋkhaan)

b. wan ʔaŋkhaan thîi sîp khráp (wan phút)

c. wan phút thîi sîp ʔèt khráp (wan phrýhàt)

d. wan phrýhàt thîi sîp sɔ̌ɔŋ (wan sùk)

e. wan sùk thîi sîp sǎam khráp (wan sǎw)

f. wan sǎw thîi sîp sîi khráp (wan ʔaathít)

g. wan ʔaathít thîi sîp hâa khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE:

wan can	-	Monday
wan ʔaŋkhaan	-	Tuesday
wan phút	-	Wednesday
wan phrýhàt	-	Thursday
wan sùk	-	Friday
wan sǎw	-	Saturday
wan ʔaathít	-	Sunday

DRILL THREE:

MODEL: T: wannîi wanthîi sîp khrap (mŷawaannîi)
S: mŷawaannîi wanthîi kâaw khráp

T: Today is the tenth.
S: Yesterday was the ninth.

a. wannîi wanthîi sîp khráp (phrûŋnîi)
phrûŋnîi wanthîi sîp ʔèt khráp

b. wannîi wanthîi sîp khráp (mŷa sɔ̌ɔŋ wan kɔ̀ɔn)
mŷa sɔ̌ɔŋ wan kɔ̀ɔn wanthîi pɛ̀ɛt khráp

c. wannîi wanthîi sîp khráp (waansyynnîi)
waansyynnîi wanthîi pɛ̀ɛt khráp

d. wannîi wanthîi sîp khráp (ʔîik sǎam wan)
ʔîik sǎam wan wanthîi sîp sǎam khráp

e. wannîi wanthîi sîp khrap (maryynnîi)
maryynnîi wanthîi sîp sɔ̌ɔŋ khráp

f. wannîi wanthîi sîp khráp (ʔîik sîi wan)
ʔîik sîi wan wanthîi sîp sîi khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE:

phrûŋnîi	-	tomorrow
waansyynnîi	-	day before yesterday
ʔîik sǎam wan	-	three days hence
maryynnîi	-	day after tomorrow

DRILL FOUR: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun ?àan léɛw ré jaŋ khráp

S: phŏm jaŋ mâj dâj ?àan khráp (rian)

T: Have you read yet?

S: No, I have not read yet.

a. khun rian léɛw ré jaŋ khráp

phŏm jaŋ mâj dâj rian khráp (tham)

b. khun tham léɛw ré jaŋ khráp

phŏm jaŋ mâj dâj tham khráp (phûut)

c. khun phûut léɛw ré jaŋ khráp

phŏm jaŋ mâj dâj phûut khráp (bòɔk)

d. khun bòɔk léɛw ré jaŋ khráp

phŏm jaŋ mâj dâj bòɔk khráp (sýy)

e. khun sýy léɛw ré jaŋ khráp

phŏm jaŋ mâj dâj sýy khráp (khăaj)

f. khun khăaj léɛw ré jaŋ khráp

phŏm jaŋ mâj dâj khăaj khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: khăaj - to sell

DRILL FIVE: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: phŏm kô jaŋ mâj dâj ʔàan mỳankan khráp (khĭan)

S: phŏm kô jaŋ mâj dâj khĭan mỳankan khráp

T: I haven't read it yet, either.

S: I haven't written it yet, either.

a. phŏm kô jaŋ mâj dâj khĭan mỳankan khráp (hĕn)

b. phŏm kô jaŋ mâj dâj hĕn mỳankan khráp (rúucàk)

c. phŏm kô jaŋ mâj dâj rúucàk mỳankan khráp (fỳk)

d. phŏm kô jaŋ mâj dâj fỳk mỳankan khráp (khít)

e. phŏm kô jaŋ mâj dâj khít mỳankan khráp (chom)

f. phŏm kô jaŋ mâj dâj chom mỳankan khráp (bɔ̀ɔk)

g. phŏm kô jaŋ mâj dâj bɔ̀ɔk mỳankan khráp (khăaj)

h. phŏm kô jaŋ mâj dâj khăaj mỳankan khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: khít - to think

NOTE: "dûaj" means - too, also, in addition to,
in some situations it can be used interchangeable
with "mŷankan".
"mŷankan" means - in the way, too and also
but not in addition to.

DRILL SIX:

MODEL: T: kruŋthêep róɔn lέεw kô róttìt dûaj khráp

S: wɔɔchiŋtan kô róɔn lέεw kô róttìt mŷankan khráp

T: Bangkok is hot and the traffic is also bad.

S: Washington is the same.

a. kháw phûut lέεw kô ʔàan dûaj khráp

phŏm kô phûut lέεw kô ʔàan mŷankan khráp

b. kháw sŷy khɔ̌ɔŋ lέεw kô duu năŋ dûaj khráp

phŏm kô sŷy khɔ̌ɔŋ lέεw kô duu năŋ mŷankan khráp

c. kháw paj khâajfỳk lέεw kô paj talàat dûaj khráp

phŏm kô paj khâajfỳk lέεw kô paj talàat mŷankan khráp

d. kháw rian ʔàan lέεw kô khĭan dûaj khráp

phŏm kô rian ʔàan lέεw kô khĭan mŷankan khráp

e. kháw faŋ lέεw kô khít dûaj khráp

phŏm kô faŋ lέεw kô khít mŷankan khráp

f. kháw khâwcaj lέεw kô phûut dûaj khráp

phŏm kô khâwcaj lέεw kɔ phûut mŷankan khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: faŋ - to listen to

NOTE: "jàak" is used with verbs only. It cannot use with a noun as in English as in "I want a newspaper".

DRILL SEVEN: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: jàak ʔàan khàaw rŷaŋ kɔɔŋphon sŏadam khráp (thahăan)

S: jàak ʔàan khàaw rŷaŋ thahăan khráp

T: I want to read (the news) about the Black Panthers.

S: I want to read (the news) about the servicemen.

a. jàak ʔàan khàaw rŷaŋ thahăan khráp (myaŋthaj)

b. jàak ʔàan khàaw rŷaŋ myaŋthaj khráp (tàaŋcaŋwàt)

c. jàak ʔàan khàaw rŷaŋ tàaŋcaŋwàt khráp (phôɔkháa)

d. jàak ʔàan khàaw rŷaŋ phôɔkháa khráp (khâarâatchakaan)

e. jàak ʔàan khàaw rŷaŋ khâarâatchakaan khráp (khrŷaŋbin)

f. jàak ʔàan khàaw rŷaŋ khrŷaŋbin khráp (khâajfỳk)

g. jàak ʔàan khàaw rŷaŋ khâajfỳk khráp (phâak nŏa)

h. jàak ʔàan khàaw rŷaŋ phâak nŏa khráp

DRILL EIGHT: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun khəəj ?àan lέεw ré khráp (yes)

S: khəəj ?àan lέεw khrap (rúucàk)

T: Have you read about it?

S: Yes, I have.

a. khun khəəj rúucàk lέεw ré khrap (yes)

khəəj rúucàk lέεw khráp (phóp)

b. khun khəəj phóp lέεw ré khrap (yes)

khəəj phɔ̀p lέεw khráp (faŋ)

c. khun khəəj faŋ lέεw ré khráp (no)

mâj khəəj faŋ khráp (paj róp)

d. khun khəəj paj róp lέεw ré khráp (yes)

khəəj paj lέεw khráp (dâjjin)

e. khun khəəj dâjjin lέεw ré khrap (no)

mâj khəəj dâjjin khráp (hěn)

f. khun khəəj hěn lέεw ré khráp (yes)

khəəj hěn lέεw khráp

DRILL NINE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: khun tham ʔaraj jùu khráp (ʔàan naŋsўy)

S: ʔàan naŋsўy jùu khráp (ʔàan)

T: What are you doing?

S: I am reading a book.

a. khun ʔàan ʔaraj jùu khráp (naŋsўyphim)

ʔàan naŋsўyphim jùu khráp (duu)

b. khun duu ʔaraj jùu khráp (khàaw)

duu khàaw jùu khráp (khĭan)

c. khun khĭan ʔaraj jùu khráp (phaasăa thaj)

khĭan phaasăa thaj jùu khráp (faŋ)

d. khun faŋ ʔaraj jùu khráp (théep phaasăa thaj)

faŋ théep phaasăa thaj jùu khráp (rian)

e. khun rian ʔaraj jùu khráp (rŷaŋ myaŋthaj)

rian rŷaŋ myaŋthaj jùu khráp (thăam)

f. khun thăam ʔaraj jùu khráp (phaasăa thaj)

thăam phaasăa thaj jùu khráp

COMPREHENSION: (PART I)

A. - sawàtdii khrap khun cɔɔn

sabaaj dii ró khráp mâj dâj hěn khun naan lέεw

B. - ôɔ sawàtdii khráp khun pramôot

paj năj maa khráp

A. - paj syy naŋsўyphim maa khráp

tɔɔn níi rian phaasăa thaj pen jaŋŋaj khráp

B. - kô mâj kèŋ thawràj rɔk khráp

A. - khun phûut phaasăa thaj kèŋ mâak khráp

rian maa naan thâwràj léεw khráp

B. - cèt dyan léεw khráp

A. - mínâalâ thўŋ dâj phûut kèŋ

khun khajăn mâak châj máj khráp

B. - khun sâap càak khraj khráp

A. - mŷa sɔɔŋ ?aathít kɔɔn phŏm phóp khun suchaadaa khráp

B. - khun pen nákrian chalàat mâak châj máj khráp

A. - mâj châj rɔk khráp

phŏm khajăn léεw kô chôɔp phûut mâak

COMPREHENSION: (PART II)

A. - mii khàaw rŷaŋ thahăan thaj máj khráp

B. - kô mii khàaw rŷaŋ kɔɔŋphon sŷadam càak naŋsŷyphim ʔamerikan khráp

A. - khun paj myaŋthaj mŷaràj sâap lέεw ré jaŋ khráp

B. - jaŋ mâj sâap lɘɘj khráp
khun pramôot maa càak myaŋthaj naan lέεw ré khráp

A. - săam pii lέεw khráp

B. - kɔ̀ɔn maa ʔamerikaa khun thamŋaan thîinăj khrap

A. - phŏm pen naajthahăan bòk jùu thîi chiaŋraaj khráp

B. - khɔ̌ɔthôot chiaŋraaj jùu phâak năj khráp

A. - jùu phâak nŷa khráp

VOCABULARY:

khamsàp	vocabulary
dam	black
ʔéʔ	an exclamation expressing surprise
faŋ	to listen
ʔîik	more, again
jàak	to want to, to wish
khăaj	to sell
khàaw	news, information
khít	to think, to figure
rŷaŋ	concerning with, about, story, matter, subject
kɔɔŋphon	division (military)
maryynníi	day after tomorrow
mŷawaannîi	yesterday
mŷankan	in the same way, also, it is translated either after the word mâj - not
naŋsŷyphim	newspaper
phrûŋníi	tomorrow
róp	to fight in a battle
sŷa	tiger
thammaj	why
thăam	to ask a question, to inquire
tɔ̀ɔp	to answer
wanthîi	the (such and such numbered) day, the date of
waansyynníi	day before yesterday

LESSON TEN

DIALOGUE

	lâ	a particle used similar to a question word
thêep -	thammaj khun thɤ̌ŋ rian phaasǎa thaj lâ khráp	Why (for what reason) are you studying Thai?
	tôŋ	must, have to
	phró, phrówâa	because
coon -	phró wâa phǒm tôŋ paj myaŋthaj khráp	Because I have to go to Thailand.
	kà	to plan, to estimate
	wâa	that, thus, saying
	ca	going to, will, shall, would, should
thêep -	khun kà wâa ca paj mɤ̂araàj khráp	When do you plan to go?
	jaŋ	still
coon -	jaŋ mâj sâap ləəj khráp	I still don't know.
thêep -	khun jàak paj myaŋthaj máj khráp	Do you want to go to Thailand?
coon -	jàak paj khráp	Yes, I want to.

	dĭawníi	now, right now
	ləəj	on, onward
thêep -	jàak ca paj dĭawníi ləəj máj khráp	Do you want to go right away?
	welaaníi	now, in the meantime
cɔɔn -	mâj jàak paj rɔk khráp welaaníi jaŋ tôŋ rian phaasăa jùu khráp	No. Now I am studying the language.

DIALOGUE:

thêep - thammaj khun thɤ̌ŋ rian phaasăa thaj lâ khráp

cɔɔn - phró wâa phŏm tôŋ paj myaŋthaj khráp

thêep - khun kà wâa ca paj mɣ̂aràj khráp

cɔɔn - jaŋ mâj sâap lɤɤj khráp

thêep - khun jàak paj myaŋthaj máj khráp

cɔɔn - jàak paj khráp

thêep - jàak ca paj dĭawníi lɤɤj máj khráp

cɔɔn - mâj jàak paj rɔk khráp

welaaníi jaŋ tôŋ rian phaasăa jùu khráp

DRILL ONE: PRONUNCIATION DRILL.

/ ɔɔ / vs. / aa /			
mɔ̌ɔ	mǎa	phró	wâa
khɔ̌ɔ	khǎa	sɔ̌ŋ	sǎam
phôɔ	phâa	sɔ̌ŋ	hâa
phôɔ	kháa	khɔ̌ɔ	sâap
bɔ̀ɔk	bàak	chôɔp	mǎa
bôɔk	wâa	tɔ̀ɔp	wâa

/ o /	/ ɔɔ /	/ ia /
phǒm	tôŋ	diaw
phǒm	chôɔp	dǐaw
phǒm	tɔ̀ɔp	dǐawníi
phǒm	bɔ̀ɔk	nîaw
khon	tôŋ	líaw
khon	chôɔp	bîaw
khon	tɔ̀ɔp	plîaw
khon	bɔ̀ɔk	khǐaw

TONE DRILLS:

thammaj thýŋ jùu	jan mâj bɔ̀ɔk
thammaj thýŋ thǎam	jaŋ mâj paj
thammaj thýŋ rúu	jaŋ mâj khít
thammaj thýŋ jàak	jaŋ mâj chôɔp
thammaj thýŋ sɔ̌ɔn	jaŋ mâj khǐan

FINAL CONSONANT DRILLS: n, m, ŋ

khun tham ʔaraj	duu nǎŋ naan
khun thaan ʔaraj	khon nán duu nǎŋ naan
khun thǎam ʔaraj	khun thamŋaan naan

DRILL TWO:

MODEL: T: phôɔkháa thaj ca paj ʔamerikaa khráp
S: phôɔkháa thaj ca mâj paj ʔamerikaa khráp

T: Thai merchants will go to the United States.
S: Thai merchants will not go to the United States.

a. khruu ca sýy rót phrûŋníi khráp
khruu ca mâj syy rót phrûŋníi khrap

b. kháw ca paj khâajfỳk maryynníi khráp
kháw ca mâj paj khâajfỳk maryynnii khrap

c. kháw ca paj sýy naŋsỳyphim khráp
kháw ca mâj paj sýy naŋsỳyphim khrap

d. phǒm ca jùu bâan wan ʔaathít khráp
phǒm ca mâj jùu bâan wan ʔaathít khráp

e. kháw ca phákphɔ̀ɔn wan phrýhàt khráp
kháw ca mâj phákphɔ̀ɔn wan phrýhàt khráp

f. thahǎan ʔaakàat ca klàp bâan khráp
thahǎan ʔaakàat ca mâj klàp bâan khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE:

phákphɔ̀ɔn	-	rest
thahǎan ʔaakàat	-	airman
klàp	-	to go back

DRILL THREE: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: khun kà wâa ca paj mŷaràj khráp (klàp)

S: khun kà wâa ca klàp mŷaràj khráp

T: When do you plan to go?

S: When do you (plan) to come back?

a. khun kà wâa ca klàp mŷaràj khráp (duu năŋ)

b. khun kà wâa ca duu năŋ mŷaràj khráp (phákphɔ̀ɔn)

c. khun kà wâa ca phákphɔ̀ɔn mŷaràj khrap (jùt)

d. khun kà wâa ca jùt mŷaràj khráp (thaan khâaw)

e. khun kà wâa ca thaan khâaw mŷaràj khráp (thɤ̌ŋ)

f. khun kà wâa ca thɤ̌ŋ mŷaràj khráp (phóp)

g. khun kà wâa ca phóp mŷaràj khrap

VOCABULARY NOTE:

jùt	- to stop, have a day off
thaan khâaw	- to eat
thɤ̌ŋ	- to arrive

NOTE: In Thai, when answering negatively to a "yes" or "no" question, repeat "mâj" before the main verb.

DRILL FOUR:

MODEL: T: khun jàak ca phóp kháw dĭawníi máj khráp

S: mâj jàak rɔk khrap

T: Do you want to see him now?

S: No, I don't want to.

a. khun ca paj dĭawníi máj khráp

mâj paj rɔk khráp

b. khun tôŋ jùt dĭawníi máj khráp

mâj tɔŋ rɔk khráp

c. naajthahăan ca klàp bâan máj khrap

mâj klàp rɔk khráp

d. khun chôɔp thaan ʔaahăan thaj máj khráp

mâj chɔɔp rɔk khráp

e. phŷan khun rúucàk ráan ʔaahăan máj khráp

mâj rúucàk rɔk khráp

f. khun jàak ca phákphɔ̀ɔn dĭawníi máj khráp

mâj jàak rɔk khráp

DRILL FIVE: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: jàak paj dĭawníi ləəj máj khrap (no)

S: mâj jàak khráp (sýy)

T: Do you want to go there right away?

S: No, I don't want to.

a. jàaj sýy dĭawníi ləəj máj khráp (no)

mâj jàak khráp (thaan khâaw)

b. jàak thaan khâaw dĭawníi ləəj máj khráp (no)

mâj jàak khráp (thỳŋ)

c. jàak thỳŋ dĭawníi ləəj máj khráp (yes)

jàak khráp (jùt)

d. jàak jùt dĭawníi ləəj máj khráp (yes)

jàak khráp (phákphɔ̀ɔn)

e. jàak phákphɔ̀ɔn dĭawníi ləəj máj khráp (no)

mâj jàak khráp (phóp)

f. jàak phóp dĭawníi ləəj máj khráp (yes)

jàak khráp

NOTE: When you want to give an affirmative answer to a "yes" or "no" question, simply repeat the main verb. Sometimes you must also repeat another verb which may be next to the main verb.

"rúucàk" means to know in the sense of to get acquainted with a person or to be familiar to a thing or a place. "sâap" means to know about something or to learn of something. "rúu" means to know about or to learn of, in referring to knowing acquired by study and learning.

"thaan" is shortened from "rápprathaan" which is very formal. "thaan" can mean to drink or to take medicine, for examples:-

khǎw thaan kaafɛɛ (coffee).

khǎw thaan jaa lέɛw - He took the pill already.

Actually there are variants of saying "to eat or drink" in Thai, such as "rápprathaan" when is very formal, ana "ráp, rápthaan, thaan and kin". For the time being we will begin with the word "thaan" which is more polite among the highly educated people. "kin" is used more frequently among intimates. As most of the Thai people have three meals of rice, the expression "thaan khâaw or kin khâaw" is used with reference to any meal.

DRILL SIX:

MODEL: T: khun jàak paj myaŋthaj máj khráp

S: jàak paj khráp or jàak khráp

T: Do you want to go to Thailand?

S: Yes, I want to.

a. khun chôop phákphòon máj khráp

chôop khráp

b. khun mii naŋsўyphim máj khráp

mii khrap

c. khun ca klàp bâan dĭawníi máj khráp

klàp khráp

d. khun rúucàk naajthahăan máj khráp

rúucàk khráp

e. phrûŋníi khun ca paj phóp phŷan máj khrap

paj khráp

f. khun hĕn ráan ʔaahăan máj khráp

hĕn khráp

DRILL SEVEN:

MODEL: T: kháw rian phaasăa thaj khráp

S: thammaj kháw thýŋ rian phaasăa thaj lâ khráp

T: He is studying Thai (language).

S: Why is he studying Thai?

a. thahăan paj khâajfỳk khráp

thammaj thahăan thýŋ paj khâajfỳk lâ khráp

b. naajthahăan paj thaan khâaw khráp

thammaj naajthahăan thýŋ paj thaan khâaw lâ khráp

c. naaj jàak paj myaŋthaj khráp

thammaj naaj thýŋ jàak paj myaŋthaj lâ khráp

d. kháw paj ráan ʔaahăan khráp

thammaj kháw thýŋ paj ráan ʔaahăan lâ khrap

e. kháw paj phóp phŷan kháw khrap

thammaj kháw thýŋ paj phóp phŷan kháw lâ khráp

f. bâan kháw saʔàat mâak khrap

thammaj bâan kháw thýŋ saʔàat mâak lâ khráp

NOTE: "thammaj" means why or for what reason.
In colloquial language it frequently occurs with
"thýŋ" which cannot be translated in this usage.

DRILL EIGHT: Response Drill.

MODEL: T: thammaj khun thýŋ rian phaasăa thaj (paj myaŋthaj) lâ khráp

S: phrɔ́ wâa phŏm ca paj myaŋthaj khráp (khun thamŋaan)

T: Why (for what reason) are you studying Thai?

S: Because I am going to Thailand.

a. thammaj khun thýŋ thamŋaan lâ khrap (jàak dâj ŋən)

phrɔ́ wâa phŏm jàak dâj ŋən khráp (phákphɔ̀ɔn)

b. thammaj khun thýŋ phákphɔ̀ɔn lâ khráp (mâj sabaaj)

1 phrɔ́ wâa phŏm mâj sabaaj khráp (thahăan phûut phaasăa thaj kèŋ)

c. thammaj thahăan thýŋ phûut phaasăa thaj kèŋ lâ khráp (rian)

phrɔ́ wâa thahăan rian phaasăa thaj khráp (kháw mii ŋən mâak)

d. thammaj kháw thýŋ mii ŋən mâak lâ khráp (khajăn)

phrɔ́ wâa kháw khajăn khráp (kháw paj thîaw nájkhláp)

e. thammaj kháw thýŋ paj thîaw nájkhláp lâ khráp (sanùk)

phrɔ́ wâa kháw sanùk khráp (kháw dâjjin)

f. thammaj kháw thýŋ dâjjin lâ khráp (faŋ)

phrɔ́ wâa kháw faŋ khráp

VOCABULARY NOTE: ŋən - money

NOTE: Focus on the use of "jaŋ....jùu".

DRILL NINE: Substitution Drill.

MODEL: T: welaaníi jaŋ tôŋ rian (phaasăa thaj) (thamŋaan) jùu khráp

S: welaaníi jaŋ tôŋ thamŋaan jùu khráp

T: Now I still have to study Thai.

S: Now I still have to work.

a. welaaníi jaŋ tôŋ thamŋaan jùu khráp (sɔ̌ɔn)

b. welaaníi jaŋ tôŋ sɔ̌ɔn jùu khráp (fy̌k)

c. welaaníi jaŋ tôŋ fy̌k jùu khráp (dəən)

d. welaaníi jaŋ tôŋ dəən jùu khráp (ʔàan)

e. welaaníi jaŋ tôŋ ʔàan jùu khráp (róp)

f. welaaníi jaŋ tôŋ róp jùu khráp

COMPREHENSION: (PART I)

A. - khun sâap máj khráp thammaj thahăan ʔamerikan
thýŋ dâj rian phaasăa thaj

B. - sâap khráp
phrɔ́ wâa thahăan ca tôŋ paj myaŋthaj khráp

A. - mii naajthahăan rian máj khráp

B. - mii khráp

A. - kháw tôŋ rian naan mâak rɔ́ khráp

B. - naajthahăan kà wâa ca rian hòk dyan khráp
thahăan bòk thahăan rya lέεw kô thahăan ʔaakàat
rian sip pὲεt ʔaathít khráp

A. - thahăan ʔamerikan jàak ca paj myaŋthaj máj khráp

B. - jàak paj khráp

A. - thahăan ʔamerikan chôɔp thaan ʔaahăan thaj máj khráp

B. - mâj chôɔp thâwràj rɔk khráp
thîi myaŋthaj mii ráan ʔaahăan mâak máj khráp

A. - mii mâak khráp

B. - thammaj lâ khrap

A. - phrɔ́ wâa welaaníi kô jaŋ mii thahăan ʔamerikan jùu
thîinân mâak khráp

COMPREHENSION: (PART II)

A. - khun rúucàk phôɔkháa ʔamerikan thîi myaŋthaj máj khráp

B. - rúucàk khráp phŏm phop phôɔkháa ʔamerikan mâak

A. - khun ca klàp paj kruŋthêep mŷaràj khráp

B. - ʔîik sɔ̆ɔŋ pii khráp

A. - thammaj mâj klàp dĭawníi lâ khráp

B. - phró wâa welaaníi phŏm kamlaŋ rian jùu khráp

A. - dâjjin wâa welaaníi thahăan ʔamerikan phûut phaasăa thaj kèŋ châj máj khráp

B. - châj khráp phŷan phŏm bɔ̀ɔk wâa thahăan ʔamerikan phûut kèŋ mâak khráp

A. - phŏm khít wâa khun ca sanùk mâak ná khráp

B. - khráp khâwcaj wâa ca sanùk mâak thahăan ca paj jùu tàaŋcaŋwàt khráp

VOCABULARY: kamsàp

ʔaakàat	air, weather
thahăan ʔaakàat	airmen
ca	going to, shall, will, would, should
dĭawníi	now, right now
dâaj, dâj	to get, to obtain
jùt	to stop, cease, halt, take a break, be absent, to take vacation
jaŋ	still
kà	to plan, to estimate
klàp	to turn back, go back, return, turnover
ləəj	on, onward
ŋən	silver, money
phóp	to meet, to be found
phákphɔ̀ɔn	to take a rest, te rest
thammaj...thýŋ	why, what for, how come?
thaan khâaw	to eat rice, to eat a meal
thỹŋ	to arrive
tôŋ	must, have to
wâa	saying, thus, that
welaa	time
welaaníi	now, this moment, at the present time